The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LONDON TIMES' NEWS OF WAR.

Ladysmith Is Undisturbed; Mounted Boers Are Concentrated to Oppose Buller's Progress.

GEN. WARREN'S WORK.

Heliograph Messages Constantly Passing from Kimberley to Troops South of the Modder River.

PLUMER LEAVES THE TULI.

The [illegible] Times

LONDON.

MONDAY (4 A. M.), JANUARY 22.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times today publishes the following from its special correspondents:

LADYSMITH (Saturday).—There is a concentration of mounted Boers towards Buller's advancing force and firing is daily visible from here. We are practically undisturbed, although information is meager and the excitement is intense. The rivers are low and the weather is fine.

Warren's Two Days' Work.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP (Sunday evening)—All yesterday and today General Warren was attacking the Boers in their position on a long ridge four miles to the northwest of Trichard's Drift. Ascending from the river at dawn yesterday our guns occupied the kopje to the east with a range on the enemy's defenses and extending forward and to the right along the spur, making the position semicircular. The fire opened at 7 o'clock and the enemy replied with musketry. At 11 the York and Lancasters and a regiment of Lancashier Fusileers leading Hart's brigade advanced on the left along a rocky and uneven spur into the semicircle under a heavy fire from three directions. Taking advantage of all the cover possible they advanced to within 500 yards of the enemy's right wing, but did not advanced beyond the edge of the cover. There they remained until dark and bivouacked.

Besides their Maxim-Nordenfelts the enemy also fired shrapnel captured at Colenso. The fire was intermittent, always and often temporarily silenced by our massed batteries. During the night the enemy's right wing evacuated its position.

Boers Talk of Reprisals.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Saturday)—In connection with the rumored pending exchange of prisoners of war a Free State refugee says that British subjects in the republics view the prospect with the greatest alarm, and in outside towns and districts of the republics the Dutch made no secret of the fact that they would like to take aggressive measures towards the British residents, and particularly those refusing to be commandeered, but were restrained by the belief that such conduct would seriously affect their brethren imprisoned at Cape Town.

The Standard and Diggers' News says the removal of Boer prisoners to St. Helena, concerning which private advices have reached the Transvaal government, would be followed by highly unfavorable consequences to British officers at Pretoria.

Heliograph to Kimberley.

MODDER RIVER (Saturday)—Heliographic communication has been established between Honeynestkloof and Kimberley, over the Modder River camp, and intelligence is now transmitted night and day. The colonial troops at Belmont and elsewhere are delighted with the recent reconnoissance, and are anxious to be allowed a second opportunity.

Shell Trenches with Lyddite.

RENSBURG (Saturday)—The Boer position west of Colesberg was searched all morning by two howitzers firing lyddite. The most surprising feature of the fire was its accuracy and the violence of the explosion. The terrific sound of falling rocks could be heard at a distance of 2,500 yards. A considerable movement of Boers from the laagers was observed from Coleskop.

Plumer Moves from Tuli.

BULUWAYO (Jan. 15).—Colonel Plumer is now at Gaberones, having moved from the Tuli. A part of Napier's force is now returning from down the line. The six weeks for which the men had agreed to serve has expired and their presence is no longer required, now that Plumer is on the spot. The gold output in Rhodesia for December was 8,289 ounces, an increase of 599 ounces over that of November.

Major Setons No Better.

STERKSTROM (Saturday)—Lieutenant Nickerson has returned from Burgheresdorp and reports that all the wounded are progressing favorably except Major Setons, whose progress is not so rapid. Lieutenant Nickerson committed the patients to the care of the English doctor at Burghersdorp.

The Stormberg commando is reported to have been strongly reinforced, but continues inactive. Several culverts on the Dordrecht railway line have been blown up by the enemy.

Hindus to Pray for British.

CALCUTTA (Sunday)—A movement is on foot among the leading Hindus with a view to holding a great "pujah" at the sacred temple at Kalighat to pray for the success of the British arms in Africa.

The members of Lumsden's volunteers hope to begin assembling in Calcutta this week. A majority will bring their own horses, and almost all the difficulties connected with mounting the remainder have been solved, the Nawab of Bhavnagar alone

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF

The Daily Tribune

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Warren forced Boers from three positions, advanced steadily under fire, occasionally severe. Buller cabled: "Difficult to tell exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

Pro-Boer mass-meeting in Washington addressed by Senators Mason, Allen, and Hale and several Representatives.

Committee of Danish farmers sent Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of butter for soldiers.

Kruger's private car will take Webster Davis to Pretoria. He has no mission.

Hospital ship Maine, equipped by Americans in London, arrived at Cape Town.

London military experts believe Boers near Ladysmith outnumber Buller's forces.

Roberts ordered British to respect rights of non-combatant colonists.

Boers continue to shell Mafeking.

FOREIGN.

Telephone service in Paris is cheap, no buzzing in ears, no crossed lines, and subscribers may use any public instrument free.

Gallifet denied rumor of discord owing to withdrawal of military attachés, declaring it a matter of courtesy.

Earthquake killed seven people near Colima and wrecked buildings in many Mexican towns.

Berlin believes Herbert Bismarck remains non-partisan as preparation for Chancellorship.

Prizes offered for designs for statue of Goethe, to be erected at Strassburg.

Czar's single and absorbing policy said to be Russia's economic development.

Nicaragua willing to arbitrate differences with maritime canal company.

Report of negotiations for purchase of Danish West Indies revived.

Mercier badly beaten for President of Ecole Polytechnique alumni.

R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," died at Teddington.

Count Boni de Castellane and his wife will be in New York today.

Several French writers may become monks.

Steel wagon roads successful in Pomerania.

General Domenico Cucchari died at Leghorn.

Frenchman invented artificial silk floss.

Report of Yaquis' defeat confirmed.

Duke of Teck reported dead.

DOMESTIC.

For one week after March 13 the Rev. C. M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will edit the Topeka Capital on "What Would Jesus Do?" lines. No police or sporting news.

W. W. Patch, who saved General Sherman from capture during war, died at Galesburg.

New York man invented relay system, doubling carrying power of telephone line.

Hunter collection of postage stamps brought $26,943 at auction in New York.

Tom L. Johnson said city should own street railroads and charge no fares.

Mansfield has prepared an "Encyclopedia of Mansfield" for his programs.

Mrs. Annie Ellsworth Smith, who sent first telegraph message, died.

Tunnel caved in at Los Angeles and entombed eleven men.

Woman with double heart died at Ontario, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS.

Oakland (Cal.) Congregational preacher resigned because "ministry is no place for a young man who wants his personal liberty."

New York evangelist declared churches should serve drinks, hold boxing matches, or do anything else that will draw people.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones at All Souls' Church criticised the men of Chicago for their narrowness and indulgence.

The Rev. Frederick E. Dewhurst began his duties as pastor of University Congregational Church.

The Rev. T. B. Gregory told the Liberal society he favored taxation of churches.

The Rev. R. A. White said "ignorant or malicious humanity" is the only devil.

Bishop Coadjutor-elect Anderson preached at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Prince of Wales will take part in holy week services at Rome.

Booker T. Washington spoke in Quinn Chapel.

Titular feast at the Holy Family Church.

LOCAL.

Corporation Counsel Walker not yet ready with opinion on city's right to use water fund money to develop canal waterpower.

Professor George A. Dorsey declared education as at present forced on Indian children a detriment.

A chorus girl's hat caught fire and caused panic behind the scenes at the Trocadero Theater.

While Dowie rested at White Lake a talking machine reproduced his voice in sermon at Zion.

Jealousy said to have caused man to hit another on head with ax and attempt to hang him.

First steamboat excursion on the drainage canal was made yesterday.

Case of scarlet fever in Woman's Hall, Northwestern University.

Clerks report good progress on Sunday closing movement.

Two tickets at Union League election.

Ex-Chief of Police Ebersold died.

POLITICS.

Municipal Voters' league gave out a statement recommending, on their records, the reelection of seventeen and the defeat of fourteen outgoing Aldermen.

Congressman Reeves returned to Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

From 1875 to 1899 Great Britain's exports increased 19 per cent, while those from United States increased 152 per cent.

President annoyed by opposition to reciprocity treaties with France and Argentina.

Civil Service commission's report urges merit system for new possessions.

Payne bill extending tariff laws to Porto Rico likely to be passed.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila imports from July to September, 1899, were $5,802,581, of which $329,114 was from United States.

Filipinos petition Mgr. Chapelle to expel friars and establish native priesthood.

Autonomous officials of Negros instigated revolt of native police.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Woodworkers in piano strike will return to work. Action may lead to fight with piano union.—Chicago Federation of Labor elected officers.—Illinois Master Plumbers' association Executive committee considered advance in raw material. Federation will help the pipemakers.—Winslow Bros.' Co. make offer to strikers. Declined.

Leipsic newspaper warns German manufacturers Americans may crowd them out of Russia.

Simla government pushing project for an Imperial Bank of India.

French railroads ordered thirty locomotives from Philadelphia.

Ease in London money market likely to continue.

General trade active; little speculation.

SPORTING.

W. F. Schulte said Chicago has too much racing for small purses.

University of Chicago to have a golf club.

TAKE BOER SIDE IN WAR.

CONGRESSMEN AT WASHINGTON MEETING URGE INTERFERENCE.

Great Crowd Gathers and Cheers Sentiments Expressed by Speakers—Senator Mason, Representatives Champ Clark, Cochran, Lents, and Others Assail Administration and Denounce Great Britain — Resolutions Asking President to Intervene

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—At a meeting held at the Grand Opera-House tonight for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Boers in their fight against the English, President McKinley, Secretary Hay, Ambassador Choate, and "official America" were denounced in the most plain-spoken manner.

Hatred for Great Britain was breathed by nearly all the speakers, among whom were Senators Mason, Allen, and a large number of Democratic Congressmen. Senator Mason made a fervent appeal for the liberty of the Boers and the Filipinos, and when he had finished the applause which greeted his remarks lasted two minutes.

A fair sample of the expressions were those made by Representatives Champ Clark and Cochran of Missouri and Lents of Ohio.

Mr. Cochran said he "hoped before the Boer flag should go down in defeat enough British soldiers would find their graves to increase the price of crape in London."

Champ Clark said he hoped John Bull would get his fill of gold, and would meet the fate of Cræsus by having melted gold poured down his throat. Lents, who was more extravagant than his predecessors, said:

"Before I would express a word of sympathy with Great Britain I would turn our thirteen-inch guns upon that government, take Canada, and give England the benefit of our beneficent assimilation policy."

The theater, one of the largest in the city, was packed to the doors, and several hundred persons were unable to gain admission. The audience consisted of well-dressed, well-behaved, intelligent people, was wholly in sympathy with the sentiments of the speakers, and applauded in a most enthusiastic manner.

No Officials Present.

It was noticeable, however, not a single official of the government was in the audience, but there were half a dozen Senators and about a hundred Representatives on the stage. All except Senators Mason and Hale were Western and Southern Democrats. Just before the last speaker addressed the audience Representative Sulzer of New York had a set of resolutions read which requested the President to offer to mediate between the combatants in south Africa. After the reading was concluded a man who was apparently not in sympathy with the movement arose and demanded recognition. He wished to move an amendment, but the chairman refused to recognize him. He was howled down by the audience amid shouts of "Throw him out," and the resolutions were adopted with a shout.

Considerable discussion was heard as to the propriety of holding a meeting of this character at the capital of the nation, and especially the participation of members of Congress, nearly all of whom were carried off their feet by the enthusiasm and did not hesitate to denounce and ridicule the President and other government officials.

Democrats Take Lead.

The meeting was called in good faith, and was supposed to be non-partisan, but from the start it was evident a handful of Democratic agitators like Sulzer, Lents, Champ Clark, and others had captured the gathering, and were attempting to make political capital out of wholesale attacks on the administration, which was charged with announcing friendship for the British, while the people were for the Boers.

The decorations of the house were American flags, with a sprinkling of the green of Erin. Among those who occupied seats on the stage were Senators Mason of Illinois, Allen of Nebraska, and Tillman of South Carolina; Representatives Clark, De Armond, and Cochran of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, Carmack and Cox of Tennessee, Rhea, Jones, and Lamb of Virginia, Shafroth of Colorado, Dovener of West Virginia, Meyer of Louisiana, Sulzer of New York, and Lentz of Ohio, and Mr. Van Sicklen, representative of the Orange Free State, at New York, and representatives of the United Irish societies and others. A large delegation of Irish-Americans and German-Americans from Baltimore was in the audience.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Executive committee, M. P. T. Moran, the National Treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who, after a few words of welcome, introduced Congressman Sulzer as the presiding officer of the evening.

Remarks of Sulzer.

Mr. Sulzer was greeted enthusiastically. He said in part:

"As an American citizen I am not ashamed to have it known that my sympathy is with the heroic Boers in their determined effort to maintain their homes and their independence against the piracy and the tyranny of the British crown. In a fight between liberty and monarchy I want to see liberty win. Their cause is a just cause. England's attempt to steal their country is an outrage—an act of criminal aggression—and should be condemned by the Christian powers of the world.

"The courage of the Boers in the face of tremendous odds has challenged the admiration of mankind; and their heroism against almost insurmountable obstacles has won the respect of the civilized world. They are entitled to our sympathy, and we would be false to ourselves and to all our history if we did not give it to them.

"England must not be permitted to crush the Boers and steal their homes. Her criminal march of devastation must and will be checked.

"We must do our duty. The great republic, in the name of liberty, humanity, and free institutions, must demand peace and make that demand good. We have a right to express our sympathy for the patriotic Boers. We have a right to aid the Red Cross society in their behalf.

"There is no doubt the administration is secretly in sympathy with Great Britain and lending her all the aid it can. Every patriotic citizen of the republic should condemn these pro-English tendencies.

Champ Clark Talks.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri said in part:

"Wherever people are struggling for liberty they should have the friendship of all Americans. It is astounding that there should be any argument as to that proposition within the broad confines of this puissant republic. Two years ago there would not have been.

"In the elder day we would have made the welkin ring; now, governmentally speaking, we are dumb as oysters. Wherefore? Because England is a robber nation; we are ambitious to become a robber nation; and all robber nations must stand together—for self-protection—and because it is so English, do you know.

"Under the lead of Henry Clay we hastened to express our sympathy with the nascent South American republics. We did these things when we were a feeble folk. Now that we are so strong that we cannot estimate our strength we have fallen to the low estate of being John Bull's silent partner in butchering and despoiling white men fighting valiantly and gloriously for their altars and their fires.

Mason Criticises Eagle.

Senator Mason of Illinois said:

"The conflict in the Transvaal is a struggle between liberty and slavery. The Boers are right, but unless we can aid them in some way their cause may not triumph. The bird of liberty has hitherto always found a resting place in this country. Lately the American eagle, it appears, has taken to eating carrion. We do not want for the Boers the kind of liberty that England would give them. We want the Boers to have the kind of liberty they want.

Bailey Is Applauded.

Representative Bailey of Texas was loudly applauded. He said:

"England is brutal. She has hunted the Irish down and shot them in a brutal manner among the bogs and fens of Ireland. It is not merely English greed of gold or desire for wealth that urges England on during this war. She finds an opportunity to blot a republic from the map of the world, and she does not hesitate to do it. I blush to say that there are men under this flag who hope to see this crime perpetrated, but they hope in vain."

Allen Would Intervene.

Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska said:

"If there is any country on the face of the earth that owes the British Empire nothing that country is the United States of America. England seeks to rule all people for mercenary ends. There is not a lofty motive about her policy. Wherever she can advantageously extend her commerce into that locality she carries her arms.

"I am not a believer in non-intervention when liberty is at stake. I would not only intervene with sympathy loudly and forcibly expressed, but I would intervene with every lawful means in my power. I hope and believe that the God of justice will in time see that the British Empire is overthrown and a republic established in its place.

"I hope that the fate which is meted out to her will be the reward of any nation which seeks to deprive an oppressed people of its liberties, whether it be in the plains of south Africa or the islands of the sea. A man cannot believe in the justice of the cause of the Boers and at the same time uphold our government's course in the Philippines.

"We will not even recognize the representative of the Boers, a sister republic, although we have sent a Consul to Pretoria. Is there any subtle influence at work in high circles to prevent the Transvaal from obtaining recognition in this country? I close with the hope that the next cablegram from across the water will bring news of Buller's defeat."

Text of Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted read:

Whereas, The American people still cherish the lessons and memories of 1776, and, therefore, fully understand and realize the rapacious war which Great Britain is waging against a small but patriotic people, whose misfortune is the possession of natural wealth coveted by British greed.

Whereas, In the prosecution of this robber warfare, Great Britain has been balked as yet of her tyrannous designs, and has, therefore, resorted to unlawful and barbarous war tactics, as is her wont—to wit:

The arming and bibilizing of savages.

The distribution of dum-dum bullets to her soldiery, coupled with the boast that the British government possesses 100,000 "of the most effective."

The illegal seizure of peaceful merchandise, en route from the neutral ports of the United States to friendly Portuguese markets.

Whereas, The President of the United States has not taken proper notice of these outrages, making it necessary for the people at large to express their will through public assemblages and serious warnings.

Therefore, the citizens of the American capital, in mass-meeting assembled, have

Resolved, That the people of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and their civilization is recognised to be equal in morality to that of any other people, the false witness of the British press to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, the precipitation upon them of savage foes, in alliance with trained soldiery, threatens the repetition of the horrors of Wyoming, Fort Dearborn, and other places, bitterly remembered by the American people as ruthless instances of British perfidy and dishonor. The attention of the President of the United States is respectfully directed to this feature, which is a notorious matter of common reputs throughout the world.

Resolved, That this meeting, in concert with the American people throughout the land, sends its sympathy, and good will, and heartfelt encouragement to the Boers, and reminds them that as we triumphed against the same foe so may they.

Resolved, That we beseech and strenuously urge the President of the United States to exercise the prerogative vested in him by the peace convention lately arranged by the powers of the civilized World. We beg him to offer his good offices as a mediator between the Boers and the British, for the deliverance of those unfortunate Englishmen and their families, now being punished, vicariously, for the crime of a brigand, cabal of gold-grabbers, and land-hungry conspirators, not one of whom is at the fore front of the battle.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the shipment of munitions of war from this country for the use of Great Britain.

SCARLET FEVER IN COLLEGE.

Miss Fannie Walker, Who Lives in Woman's Hall, Northwestern University, a Patient.

The young women's apartments in Woman's Hall, Northwestern University, have been submitted to a fumigating process. The cause of this action is a case of scarlet fever. The patient, Miss Fannie Walker, is a freshman in the College of Liberal Arts. The case was not discovered until yesterday morning. Miss Walker has not attended classes for a couple of days, and Dr. M. C. Bragdon thinks there is no danger to the other students. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers says that the classes will continue and that he has taken every precaution to see that no one shall be exposed to the disease. The Evanston Emergency Hospital refused to receive the patient, and Miss Walker was removed to remote quarters on the upper floor in Woman's Hall. The girls in the hall are now wondering where they will hold their sorority meetings, as their quarters are on the top floor of the building.

WORKERS ENTOMBED IN TUNNEL.

New Work Caves In at Los Angeles, Cal., Fatally Injuring and Imprisoning Eleven Men.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan 21.—The west end of the Third street tunnel, which is under construction between Hill and Hope streets, a distance of three blocks, caved in this morning and entombed eleven laborers and bricklayers, and fatally injured W. T. Lamble, an inspector in the employment of the Street department. The entombed men are: Jerry Mohn and John Eckhart, bricklayers; Frank Pelasseur, John Mitchell, William Pauly, — Kimbersley, Max Costello, W. Baden, John Bejoe, J. W. Washburn, and Bert Garrett, laborers.

The men were engaged excavating 175 feet from the mouth of the tunnel when the entrance, which had been timbered up for a distance of twenty-eight feet, was suddenly choked up by tons of earth and broken timbers. Inspector Lamble was pinned down, and it was eight hours before he was extricated, and then in a dying condition.

It is not thought any of the entombed men were killed.

TO RUN CHRISTIAN DAILY.

TOPEKA PAPER WILL BE EDITED ON NOVEL PLAN.

Charles M. Sheldon, Author of "In His Steps," to Conduct Entire Editorial and Business Departments of the Capital for One Week — All Employes Must Pray Before Starting Work—Sports Barred—Censorship on Advertisements.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is to be afforded the opportunity of demonstrating the ethics of pure journalism as he understands them. The Topeka Capital Publishing company will on March 13 turn over to Mr. Sheldon the entire editorial and business control of the paper for one week, or longer if the venture is financially successful. Mr. Sheldon will be permitted to surround himself with a staff of his own selection, and his actions will not be questioned or met with objection by the owners of the paper.

Mr. Sheldon demanded as a condition precedent to his assuming the duties of directing the innovation that he should receive no compensation for his services. He believes this action on his part is a duty he owes to the readers of his books and to all who believe in that higher journalism he conceives himself competent to promulgate.

Will Cut Out Sports.

Charles A. Dana once said that whatever the divine providence permitted to occur he was not too proud to report. Mr. Sheldon differs from the veteran journalist in that he will not permit the publication of reports of prize fights, police news, horseraces, baseball games, or other items that in his opinion would be calculated to poison the mind of any one who read the paper.

Every news item and advertisement will pass under his personal supervision, the test of its admissibility being "what would Jesus do" were he editing the paper?

Employes Must Pray.

To begin with, Mr. Sheldon will insist upon every employé of the paper saying his prayers before entering upon his daily labors. This will necessitate several distinct services of prayer, as the day force as well as those who come on duty at night will be constrained to bow to this command. The "devil" will be discharged and the "hell box" thrown out of the window; profanity will be prohibited.

The sporting editor will be assigned to report church socials. The police reporter will assist the society editor. The position of telegraph editor will be no sinecure, as he will be kept busy deciding what is and what is not proper to go before the censorship of Mr. Sheldon.

Birth of the Ides.

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's idea of publishing a Christian daily newspaper was cradled at Detroit last July at the national convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. It took form in a query which startled one of the largest assemblies of Christian workers ever gathered. Mr. Sheldon asked this question: "In this day, when philanthropy munificently endows our institutions of learning, is there here a man who, recognizing the potency of the public press to make or mar our civilization, will contribute a million dollars to establish a daily Christian newspaper?"

This suggestion received instant and widespread discussion. It went at once from the Christian Endeavor convention to the world.

"Why?" asks Mr. Sheldon. "The press is the vanguard of civilization. The daily paper is its vitality. This is an age of government by newspaper. The press convenes lawmaking bodies, marshals armies, builds navies. It declares wars and dictates the terms of peace. It is the die in which opinion is cast. It is the force which makes opinion effective."

Mr. Sheldon will call to his assistance the best minds and the best exemplars of modern Christian thought.

Calls It an Experiment.

The Capital tomorrow editorially will say:

"The Capital announces on its first page this morning an experiment that may mark an epoch. It is certainly an experiment that leaves the track of precedent. The influences with which it may be fraught for the world are beyond the farthest bounds of conjecture. It may go so far as to repeat a fact which seems almost a miracle. Less than three years ago, in this city, the modest pastor of a small church read to his Sunday evening congregations a serial story. Like the wind, which bloweth where it listeth, that story, 'In His Steps,' has gone to all nations. It has been read by 20,000,000 people of nearly every tongue and clime. Its author, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, has become a molder of the thought and action of the world. His spoken word to a handful found the printed page, and became a moral lever second in power—reverently it may be said—to the Bible itself.

"It is to enable this modern day prophet to further illustrate his far-reaching plan of adjustment that the Capital has been gladly placed at his disposal. He will assume entire control of the editorial and business management of the paper on March 13 and continue in such control of six issues. In no way, either directly or indirectly, will he be hampered by us in his high endeavor to publish a Christian daily newspaper.

"We can offer our readers no intimation as to the actual contents of the Capital under Mr. Sheldon's management. We do not know. Its aim, however, is to be as definite and single as a ray of light. It is to be Christian from date line to the foot of the last page in every issue. Not sectarian or denominational, but Christian. Its policy will be dictation by an interrogation point: 'What would Jesus do?' will be the challenge to every piece of news, to every editorial, to every advertisement.

No Idea of Result.

"As to the results to the object lesson which this Sheldon edition will afford we would not venture a prediction. They are sure to be many, they may be revolutionary. A world that is reading millions of copies of 'In His Steps' every year, and even now taking them by the thousand every day from scores of presses before the ink can dry on their pages, may be a world that is waiting for a daily paper modeled after that remarkable book. If it is, the world will get what the world wants.

"The Capital welcomes the Sheldon idea and the knight who, 'without fear and without reproach,' bears it to the lists of trial before the world. In his search for the 'grail' of a purer journalism may this Sir Galahad of 1900 gain his quest. Right heartily we wish him godspeed."

Says War Is Civilizer.

Mr. Sheldon is an American, and while he deplores the fact of war's existence he concedes it sometimes to be a necessity.

"I am sorry to say that the sword and the Bible must go hand in hand, so to speak, to Christianize a barbarous people," said he today in an interview. "I wish the Bible could do it alone, but this seems impossible. The humanizing influence of Christian teachings makes me an advocate of American rule in the Philippines."

DOWIE PREACHES BY MACHINE.

While the Head of Zion Rests at White Lake His Voice Is Heard in Chicago.

Two talking machines occupied the pulpit at Zion Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, and through them "Dr." John Alexander Dowie, while resting quietly at White Lake, Mich., conducted a service in Chicago. "Dr." Dowie's voice could be heard all over the auditorium. He not only preached to his congregation much in his usual tone of voice, but announced the hymns, made the prayer, and gave out the regular notices.

"Dr." Dowie promised his congregation through the machine that he would be with them in person next Sunday and would take up his work again, conducting various services all day. He notified them of an important meeting to be held on the following Tuesday evening, at which some definite plans for the proposed Zion City will be discussed.

The services opened, as usual, with a procession by the choir. Several of "Dr." Dowie's elders were on the platform, but none of them moved to open the services when the choir had finished. Only "Brother" Parsons, who operated the machines, had a part to play in the opening of the services. He turned the switch that controlled one of the machines, and the next moment "Dr." Dowie's voice was heard in prayer. His followers listened reverently. The words could be distinguished easily.

The services continued in this way, "Dr." Dowie filling in all the intervals, and even reading the verses of the hymns as they were sung.

It was necessary to preserve perfect quiet in order to hear the reproduction. This was found difficult. The nervous strain of listening so intently tired the people, and they began to leave early. "Dr." Dowie preached a long sermon.

PASTOR LIKES WORLDLY WAYS.

Oakland Minister, in Retiring, Defends the "Things That Are Tabooed by Church-Goers."

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 21.—The Rev. James C. MacInnes, pastor of the Oak Leaf Congregational Chapel, in announcing his retirement from the ministry, said:

"I believe in dancing and a long list of other things that are tabooed by church-goers when indulged in by ministers. If a man needs a drink he has the right to take it. When I meet a man on the street I like to slap him on the back and say 'Hello, there, Bill,' in a good hearty voice.

"I believe in God and Christianity, but the church is burdened with false ideas and full of sinful hypocrites, and some of my friends who might be called 'lushers' are infinitely better than these frauds of piety."

"The ministry is no place for a young man who wants his personal liberty. He must use too much hypocrisy and overlook too much hypocrisy in others."

YOUNG EDISON IN ACCIDENT.

Son of Inventor Has Collision with Electric Car While Riding in Automobile.

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—William Leslie Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, with two companions was thrown from an automobile by a cross-town car late this afternoon at Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, all three receiving painful injuries.

The automobile was but half way across the track when the car struck it, the fender crashing beneath the body of the vehicle and throwing it in the air. Edison's companions started to jump, but he held firmly to the controlling lever. Automobile and occupants were lifted clear of the tracks and thrown against the stone wall bounding Central Park.

Beside contusions about the body, Edison's right arm was lacerated. His companions were cut slightly about the face and badly shaken up.

HAT AFIRE STAMPEDES BALLET.

Trocadero Girl's Headgear Blazes and Dancers Run in Stage Attire to Saloon—Audience Does Not See It.

The blazing hat of a chorus girl caused a panic behind the scenes in the Trocadero Theater last evening, and people drinking in the basement were startled to see the frightened women coming down from the stage in stage dress. May O'Neil was putting on her hat preparatory to leaving, and the other girls were in various stages of costume changing when the hat came in contact with a lamp which is used to heat curling irons. The hat burst into flames. The frightened girl threw it to the floor, setting fire to the rugs. All the girls seized what clothes they could reach and fled to the basement. The audience in the house above did not know of the fire.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Fair.

Sun rises at 7:22; sets at 5:01.
Moon rises at 0:03 tomorrow morning.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Page.
1 London Times' News of War.
Pro-Boer Meeting at Washington.
To Run Christian Daily.
Hard Fight in South Africa.
2 R. D. Blackmore Is Dead.
Tells of a Desperate Assault.
3 Plot in Negros Fails.
Gallifet Stops a Rumor.
Wales Is to Visit Rome.
Get Picture of Kipling.
Rumored Death of Duke of Teck.
Study Bismarck Policy.
Paris Telephone Service.
4 Schulte Hits at Chicago Tracks.
Averages of the Bowlers.
Walter Reeves Resumes Canvass.
5 General News of New York.
Ex-Chief of Police Ebersold Dead.
7 McKinley Urges for Treaties.
Voters' League on Aldermen.
Sunday Closing Movement Growing.
8 Education a Detriment to Indians.
9 British Money Market Review.
In Local Financial Circles.
First Excursion on the Canal.
10 R. A. White on "Evil."
Civil Service Report.
6 Editorial. 8 Drama.
6 Literature. 8 Short Story.
8 Feuilleton. 8 Society.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	La Bretagne	
QUEENSTOWN		Celtic.

HARD FIGHTING, RESULT IN DOUBT

News of Warren's Advance Toward Ladysmith Carries with It an Uncertain Meaning.

BULLER EXPRESSES HOPE

Says in His Report to the War Office: "I Think We Are Making Substantial Progress."

BOERS BETWEEN TWO FIRES

LONDON, Jan. 22, 3 a. m.—General Buller cables to the War office under date of Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 9 p. m.:

"General Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward a couple of miles. The ground is difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up-hill it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

The War office also has received the following from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 6:55 a. m.:

"In order to relieve the pressure on General Warren, and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgieter's Drift, General Lyttleton made a reconnoissance in force yesterday. This kept the enemy in their trenches in full strength all day. Our casualties: Third battalion King's Royal Rifles, two killed, twelve wounded, two missing."

The War office has posted this dispatch from General Buller, dated Jan. 21, 10 a. m.:

"The following were wounded in the action near Ventors Spruit yesterday:

Officers staff—Colonel B. Hamilton and Major C. McGregor.

Second Lancashire Fusiliers—Captain R. B. Blunt and Second Lieutenants M. G. Crofton and E. J. M. Barrett.

First Border Rifles—Captain C. D. Vaughan and Second Lieutenant Murier.

First York and Lancashires—Second Lieutenant A. H. Kairney.

Second Dublin Fusiliers—Captain C. A. Hensley (since dead) and Major F. English.

Second Gordons—Second Lieutenant P. D. Stewart.

Two hundred and seventy-nine non-commissioned officers and men.

The War office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 21:

"General French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but, that otherwise his situation is unchanged."

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 10:20 p. m.—After ten hours of continuous and terrible fire yesterday Generals Hart and Clery advanced 1,000 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply.

This morning at daybreak the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood to the guns where they had slept, and the engagement was renewed vigorously. The field artillery poured shrapnel into the enemy's trenches.

A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved enlivened the British, who sent up a ringing cheer. This was taken for an advance. The first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Boers retreated to the next kopje, which, like most others, was strewn with immense bowlders, surmounted by mounds on the summit.

The British advanced steadily and the Boers relaxed slightly. The Boers did not show such tenacity as previously. Their Nordenfeldts fired at long intervals, and their cannon fired but seldom. Apparently the Boers were short of big ammunition.

All day the roar of musketry fire continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain and found shelter behind the boulders.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22, 3 a. m.—That there has been heavy fighting on since Saturday in the Ladysmith district is certain, but any adequate idea of the results is entirely lacking in the reports to the War office and to the newspapers.

The vagueness of all the reports is exemplified in Buller's words: "I think we are making substantial progress."

Two or three of the morning papers construe this into a prediction that Ladysmith surely will be relieved during the week, while others are not so sanguine.

Hopeful, but Doubting.

The Times says it is hopeful, but that Buller's message regarding the engagement of Warren's forces leads to the inference that Warren is swinging his left flank around on the rear of the Boers, holding the plateau and heights of Tabamyana, and draws the conclusion that Buller has only a few troops under hand near Spearman's Farm or else he would attack the Boers in front of him while Warren is struggling to beat them at flank and rear.

May Plan Combined Movement.

It is suggested, however, that Buller and White may be holding off for the opportunity for a big combined movement.

Buller's sending of Lyttelton's brigade on Saturday on a reconnoissance in force against the Boer position north of Potgieter's Drift is supposed to have been for the object of relief of the pressure on Warren, by pinning the defenders of the works at Potgieter's Drift to their position, thus preventing them from sending reinforcements to the westward; perhaps, also, to ascertain the exact strength of the Boers who are holding that section of the line of works.

Burghers Send Reinforcements.

One correspondent at Ladysmith reports that the investing force seems greatly absorbed by the movements of the British troops on the upper Tugela and that the Boers continue to send reinforcements westward, whence the sound of heavy firing is heard continuously.

But this correspondent says the Boers are businesslike people and therefore, to prepare for eventualities, have strengthened their works north of Ladysmith and have mounted

more howitzers, which have already thrown large shells into the town, so far without serious results.

Boers Between Two Fires.

Not only can White's garrison hear the distant roar of the guns of the relieving column, but from the lookout posts on the heights the troops occasionally see the shells from the naval guns directed from near Potgieter's Drift bursting near the Boer laagers.

Correspondents with Buller say they are able to distinguish the projectiles from Ladysmith as they fall among the Boers.

May Abandon Ladysmith.

The military expert of the News says:

"It is an open question whether the relieving force will not escort the garrison back to the south side of the Tugela after burning the stores, leaving Ladysmith at the tender mercies of the Boers.

"From a military point of view Ladysmith is an eminently undesirable place to defend, and the troops which would be locked up there could be infinitely better employed in strengthening the forces in Cape Colony."

Estimates of Boer Strength.

There are many estimates of the Boer strength in Natal. Some estimates place the force at 48,000, in which case Buller could obviously have little chance of success, as the Boers, after leaving a large force to invest Ladysmith, should the British take it, would still be able to place three men in line to every two of Buller's.

French Has Howitzers.

From General French comes the news that the Boer positions at Colesberg were bombarded on Thursday by the howitzers.

This is the first mention that the howitzers are in use in this quarter. They probably have been drawn from the siege train, as of the three howitzer batteries in south Africa two are with Methuen and one with Buller.

Buller's Position Explained.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The experts generally view Buller's latest report with satisfaction. The Leader says:

"Apart from the flamboyant language of some of the telegrams, and sticking to official reports, we can see that the Boer right is enveloped by our left. Our right in front of Colenso seems to have been kept busy by a counter attack of the Boers, but this counter attack has not developed to the extent we feared it might.

"Buller has been saving this force in front of Colenso for protection of our line of communications, and the mounted column now making its way through Zululand to eastern Transvaal. All our force under Buller is on the left.

"Buller's dispatch of 9 p. m. last night raises a doubt whether he can use his guns on or about Acton Homes on the road, for he says the fighting is all the time uphill from Acton Homes postoffice to Clydesdale postoffice.

In an Uphill Attack.

"By the road to Ladysmith the distance is nine miles, and the first five miles, from Venter's Spruit, show a rise of 650 feet. From that point on to Clydesdale there is a fall of as much, and, therefore, we take it that Warren has not got to the summit level of this part of the road, and until he does there must be a doubt about the result, though the ground on both sides of the road undoubtedly favors him as he pushes forward in small parties. Opportunities for the Boers to break in along the great length of Buller's line are few, owing to the nature of the ground."

The Post's expert takes practically the same view, and thinks the situation on the whole encouraging, but complains of the scant information.

Stories of the Battle.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 22, 3 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch, dated Saturday, from Spearman's Camp:

"General Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spionkop, and practically resulted in our securing the rough tableland which constituted the key to the Boer position.

"After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the enemy's lines for some time the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree Hill, which forms the center of a semicircle of crests, crowned with the enemy's works, and some six miles long.

"Steadily and with great dash the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusillade from Mauser rifles. Our troops were disposed as follows: Major General Woodgate's brigade on the right, Major General Hart's brigade in the center, and Major General Hildyard's brigade on the left.

Fighting Becomes Furious.

"Soon after midday the battle on the hill became furious, and from 3 in the afternoon until 6 the fire from both cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's position was seized by the British troops, and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back toward Spionkop.

"Our force is bivouacking upon the ground it captured so gallantly. During the action today the enemy brought into play new guns, one of which was a quick-firer. Tomorrow ought to settle the matter. In today's fighting our losses were trifling, but the Boers suffered heavily.

"While General Warren was fighting his engagement an effectual demonstration was proceeding at Potgieter's Drift, the enemy's positions near there being vigorously shelled by the British batteries."

Difficulties in Transport.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Potgieter's Drift, dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"The spirits of the troops are greatly raised by the conviction that General Buller now has a thorough grasp of the situation. As the force has left the railway transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded, and what were a short time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents."

Stretcher-Bearers Desert.

The Durban correspondent of the Standard says:

"It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher-bearers, on their arrival at the front, walked deliberately across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps.

"It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the convent church at Newcastle in an indescribable manner."

Casualties of Ladysmith Fight.

A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack upon Ladysmith on Jan. 6 was published by the War office today. It shows twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men killed and five dangerously wounded. This brings the total of casualties in that engagement to 488.

Chamberlain Dines with Queen.

Mr. Chamberlain will dine at Osborne House with the Queen today (Monday) and will return to London tomorrow.

WARREN'S MOVE AGAINST BOERS

British Begin Advance Against Burghers in Early Morning—Dead Taken from Trenches.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.]

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 7 a. m.—A portion of General Warren's column under Clery, with a strong force of field artillery, at daybreak took further advanced positions towards Spionkop, meeting with slight opposition from the enemy, the Boers retiring to the higher ridges northwards, which they held in the face of a vigorous artillery bombardment lasting till dark.

The naval's howitzer strongly bombarded the Boer trenches, which were previously located by a balloon.

Part of Lyttleton's brigade during the forenoon advanced from the kopjes, extending right and left flanks and taking close cover. The Boers replied with rifle fire and later the remainder of the brigade, supported by the Sixty-first Field Battery, also advanced, the latter opening fire on the trenches on the right. Again there was a heavy rifle fire from the Boers, also an occasional Hotchkiss fire. Otherwise, on both occasions, the Boers resolutely declined to respond with their artillery.

At dusk a heavy mist and thunder-storm interrupted, while the British apparently were close to the Boer trenches.

As a result of yesterday's bombardment the Boers were seen carrying their dead from the trenches.

Buller Communicates with White.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

POTGIETER'S DRIFT, Jan. 21.—Captain Cayzer, the expert signal officer, who has been in communication with Ladysmith and Weenan, has arrived here, and Buller is now in direct communication with White by heliograph.

Buller will not move from here until Warren's movement is complete on Sunday.

Hart and his brigade fought the Boers in Long Glen, between two lines of hills, slowly driving the enemy from point to point. When dusk fell they were in the valley, and could not force the Boers from the last eminence before them.

The British retired to the last kopje they had taken, to bivouac.

Dundonald's cavalry is now reported to hold a position at the extreme left, which commands the roads to Drakensburg Mountains, Tintwa Pass, and other lines of travel to the Orange Free State.

BRITISH DRIVE BOERS BACK.

Warren Drives the Enemy from Three Positions and Is Steadily Advancing.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 9:30 a. m.—General Warren's engagement continues. He has forced the enemy from three positions. The Lancashire and Irish Brigades are advancing steadily. The fire is severe occasionally.

DURBAN, Jan. 21.—The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday:

"General Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion Kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually replied with two guns, several machine guns, and rifles. The British responded similarly, and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

"General Hildyard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their frontal position, drawing a feeble fire from their Nordenfeldts and rifles.

"The British naval guns and Howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect, and many Boers were observed bolting.

"The British artillery completely silenced the Boer fire, and at nightfall the British infantry occupied an excellent advanced position."

KEEP UP FIRE ON MAFEKING.

Boers Continue to Shell the Town, but British Are Determined to Stick It Out.

MAFEKING, Jan. 10, via Gaberones, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—The enemy continue the bombardment with field guns and an occasional 100-pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any one.

MAFEKING, Jan. 6, by runner to Moolendi, Jan. 14, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a seven-pounder, a Nordenfeldt, and one little old ship's gun, on Jan. 3, emplacing during the darkness, so as to bear on the enemy's big siege gun.

We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon, when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible.

One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing that point.

The next day they moved back their guns 700 yards. They emplaced a five-pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into Market Square.

We have made up our minds to stick it out and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing upon the women's laager.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Gaberones, undated, says: "Colonel Plumer has worked down this far toward Mafeking, with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt, so that he may proceed."

RIGHTS OF DUTCH RESPECTED.

Lord Roberts Orders That Non-Combatants Be in No Way Harassed by the British.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts, purposing not to alienate the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respects rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through Lord Kitchener, the following order:

The Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached columns the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment and of securing compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops.

In all cases where supplies of any kind are required these must be paid for on delivery and a receipt for the amount taken. Officers will be held responsible for the observances of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever, and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army.

When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having satisfied themselves by careful personal investigation that such supplies are necessary and available, order these in such case to be taken by force, full receipt therefor being given.

CAPE TOWN, Friday, Jan. 19.—Recognizing the importance of colonial troops, Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a complete division of colonials under General Brabant. It is intended to raise in Cape Colony additional mounted irregulars.

As a further mark of favor Lord Roberts, it is said, intends to select his own bodyguard from the colonials.

PLUMER'S MOVE TO RELIEVE MAFEKING.

Col. Plumer, who has been isolated at Fort Tuli, Rhodesia, by the destruction of the railroad, has repaired the damaged line and is reported to have arrived at Gaberones with an armored train and 1,000 to 2,000 men on his way to relieve Col. Baden-Powell's beleaguered garrison at Mafeking.

MUST OUTMANEUVER BOERS.

Generally Admitted in London That General Buller's Army Has a Hard Task Ahead of It.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 4:30 a. m.—The severity of the censorship at present prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement General Buller's latest dispatch.

The success of the movement is admitted to depend almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outmaneuver the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores, and ammunition quickly, and to intrench new positions.

Secrecy regarding General Buller's progress, therefore, is considered essential, and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. One thing, however, is clear. The British commanders have profited by experience and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the more judicious use of artillery.

The general idea is that Sir Redvers Buller, with some 8,000 men and eighteen field guns, is holding the northern bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, thirty guns, and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers, eight or ten miles away.

One account of Saturday's fighting says that the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and, although the main position of the Boers has not yet been attacked and nothing is known as to its strength, Saturday's and Sunday's fighting, which can hardly be described as more than outpost affairs, evidently entailed serious losses.

The Boers are following their old-time tactics—making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepared positions—and, as they are working from the interior of their lines, they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

Nothing is heard regarding any counter attack by Sir George White from Ladysmith, and General Buller's "I think we are making substantial progress" remains the last word. This shows that there is still some hard work in front of the British forces.

The news from other points is of slight interest. General Kelly-Kenny's division has been sent by General Gatacre to form an advanced base at Rosemead Junction.

DANISH BUTTER FOR BRITISH.

Princess of Wales Accepts Substantial Token of Sympathy in Name of Sick and Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in south Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded, and has returned a complimentary message, which concludes with the phrase: "Especially as it is a present from my native country, Denmark."

MAINE ARRIVES AT CAPE TOWN.

American Hospital Ship, Which Left London on Christmas, Reaches South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India docks, London, Dec. 25, arrived here today.

LEYDS TO LEAVE ON MISSION.

Brussels Agent of the Transvaal to Start Today for Berlin and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—Dr. Leyds leaves tomorrow on an important mission for Berlin and Paris. He will be absent for a fortnight. There has been great activity in the Transvaal agency here during the last few days, and it is surmised by some that Leyds has at last within sight a possible proposal of mediation, probably through Russia.

Dr. Leyds declares that he knows positively that wounded Boers have been killed by English soldiers. He says a friend of his was thus killed by an English lancer.

He complains that the English authorities keep back his letters and newspapers, but admits that he receives letters by an indirect route.

KRUGER'S OWN CAR FOR DAVIS.

Courtesy Extended Assistant Secretary of Interior Causes Unwarranted Flurry in Europe.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, arrived here today on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the Governor General, Captain Alvaro Da Costa Ferreira, who gave him a most courteous reception, and requested him to convey a message of special friendship to President McKinley.

The Transvaal government has informed Mr. Davis that President Kruger's private car will convey him to Pretoria.

Discussed in London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The publication of the fact that President Kruger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lourenzo Marquez to Pretoria is causing considerable speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denial from Washington, has not some sort of official mission.

It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention.

The subject is attracting the continental papers, which are inquiring through the London representatives whether the British government has information with regard to the object of Mr. Davis.

They are reluctant to believe that one of President McKinley's Assistant Secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal, and be given leave of absence from his duties for several months without some special purpose.

A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal, owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

Message to McKinley?

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A special dispatch from Naples says that Mr. Macrum is reported to be the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from President Kruger, in which the latter proposes peace terms based upon the status quo, with complete independence and a seven-year franchise.

Paris Paper Speculates.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Matin, referring to the arrival of Mr. Macrum in Europe, says that the object of his mission is mysterious, and asks if there be any connection between his return and the arrival of Webster Davis at Lourenzo Marquez.

The Matin thinks it probable that President Kruger, having been cut off from telegraphic communication with Dr. Leyds, is resorting to the good offices of the Americans in order to communicate with the rest of the world, and the paper concludes its observations by saying:

"We shall soon know the meaning of these communications."

Washington Only Laughs.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Officials here who know the facts are laughing over the Webster Davis incident. Mr. Davis is taking a leave of absence on his own account, and is not credited with the possession of any secret instructions for an obvious reason.

Mr. Davis, while amiable and popular, has one failing, which is a desire not to have his own light obscured, and those who understood the situation were quite prepared for the cable dispatches from Cape Town detailing the enthusiasm there over the presence of the amiable Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

If Mr. Davis has been selected for a secret mission the newspaper correspondents along the line would have known of it long ago.

NO PART IN THE THEATRICALS.

Duchess of Marlborough Withdraws Her Conditional Promise to Mrs. Arthur Paget.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Duchess of Marlborough has informed Mrs. Arthur Paget definitely that she does not intend to participate in the theatricals for the Guards' Families' Fund. The Duchess never gave more than a conditional promise. She goes abroad almost immediately.

LEAVES HOSPITAL AND DIES.

Mrs. Margaret Davies Passes Away Suddenly After Discharge from the Mary Thompson Institution.

Mrs. Margaret Davies dropped dead in front of her house, 131 Coventry street, on Saturday on her way home from the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, where she had been a patient. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

Mrs. Davies had been at the hospital some time. The house physician said last night that she had fully recovered from an operation, which was performed over a month ago. On Saturday she sent for her son-in-law, S. A. Blevens, who accompanied her home. The trip was made in a street car. The hospital physician said death probably was caused by heart disease or a blood clot on the brain. The hospital authorities declined to issue a death certificate, and the Coroner was notified.

R. D BLACKMORE IS DEAD.

AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE," WHICH WAS LONG UNRECOGNIZED.

Book Rejected by Eighteen Publishers and Passed Unnoticed Until Wedding of Marquis of Lorne, When the Public Thought Novel Had Some Reference to That Event Also—Author of "Craddock Nowell," "Clara Vaughan," and Other Works.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Richard D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone" and many other novels, died at Teddington on Saturday, aged 75. The news only reached London today. He was the son of a clergyman and was educated at Oxford. He studied law for a while and in 1860 he wrote "Lorna Doone," which was rejected by eighteen publishers. It was finally published, but received small attention until the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of the Queen, was married to the Marquis of Lorne in 1871, and the public, fancying that "Lorna Doone" had in some manner to do with Lorne and his marriage, bought the entire edition. Then it was found that the novel was a charming book, and many editions were printed. Blackmore's other well known books are "Craddock Nowell," "Perlycross," and the "Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore."

Richard Doddridge Blackmore was born at Longworth, Berkshire, England, in 1825. He was educated at Blundell's School (Tiverton) and at Exeter College, Oxford. He graduated in 1847 and afterwards studied law. In 1852 he was called to the bar in the Middle Temple and practiced for a time as a conveyancer.

Mr. Blackmore had throughout his life a passion for gardening, acquired by the study of Virgil's Georgics, and he abandoned law to till the soil. His love for things inanimate caused him to describe plant life with fidelity in his writings.

Some of His Early Works.

His first publications were "Poems by Melanter" in 1854, "Epullia" and "The Bugle of the Black Sea" in 1855, followed by "The Fate of Franklin" in 1860. In 1862 he made a translation of the first and second books of Virgil's Georgics, and in 1871 he completed the work. The early novels were "Clara Vaughan" in 1864 and "Craddock Nowell" in 1866.

His first distinct success was "Lorna Doone, a Romance of Exmoor," which he brought out in 1869. It is this work which gave him his greatest reputation, and it has been styled by many critics as the greatest English novel of the century. The book reached its twenty-second edition in 1884. The scene is laid in the time of James II., with Sedgemoor as its point of highest interest. The figures have more life and movement than in any of his other novels. John Ridd and the other farmers of Devonshire are described with strict accuracy, for the author's boyhood days were spent with these people.

"Lorna Doone" Often Rejected.

It is said that Mr. Blackmore offered the manuscript of "Lorna Doone" to eighteen publishers, all of whom rejected it. The nineteenth accepted it. The book was issued and fell flat. Receiving small attention from the reviewers, it remained on the shelves unsold. There it might have remained to this day, Mr. Blackmore remarked once, had not the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, married in 1871 the Marquis of Lorne. The public, fancying in some manner that "Lorna Doone" might have something to do with Lorne and his marriage, bought up the entire edition, and others quickly followed. It was found that the novel was not guilty of the charge, and its literary success began.

Was a Famous Gardener.

Most of Mr. Blackmore's life was spent in his country home just outside of London, in the valley of the upper Thames. There for years he cultivated his large garden, which gave him almost as great revenues as his books. He was known to his simple neighbors as "the fruit man," and they knew nothing of "Lorna Doone" and its reputation.

During the latter part of his life the author and gardener made but few visits to London. While not unresponsive to the admiration of his fellows, he rather avoided publicity, and he had few photographs taken. "It appears to me," he once said, "that any man sticking himself on the title page of his own books to be gazed at, and so blinking at his readers, lowers himself by his self-elevation. I keep out of all such curiosity. If I can say a thing to please the public there is pleasure on both sides, but as for laboring to look to please them, what is the wise man's dictum on the subject? 'More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows.' Let him first know himself."

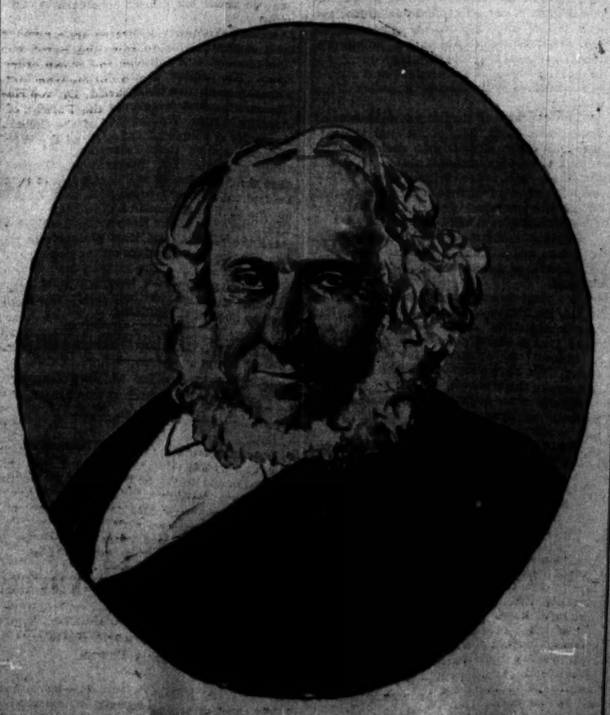
Ill for Some Time.

About a year ago it was reported that Mr. Blackmore was sick with an incurable disease and his death was but a matter of time. Two nieces lived with him in his home, and during his illness he reread Dickens' works. He especially enjoyed "Barnaby Rudge." His mind was clear and he endured his suffering with great patience. Like Wilkie Collins he had outlived the circle of literary workers with whom he had been closely associated, and in his last days was a lonely figure, with but few intimate friends.

Some of His Other Novels.

His other novels, which followed his great success, were "The Maid of Sker," in 1872, which is perhaps his second best story; "Alice Lorraine," in 1875; "Cripps, the Carrier," in 1876; "Erema," in 1877; "Mary Annerly," in 1880; "Christowell, a Dartmoor Tale," in 1882; "Tommy Upmore," in 1884; and "Springhaven," in 1887. In 1894 he wrote a series of letters to the London Times on fruit culture, which form one of the most interesting works on the subject.

RICHARD D. BLACKMORE, WHO DIED SATURDAY.



The author of "Lorna Doone" passed away at Teddington, his country home in England. He was 75 years old.

CHARGED WITH A BOND SWINDLE

John H. Dalton Arrested on Complaint of George Hewitt—Involves Transatlantic Security Exchange.

According to George Hewitt, 13 Forty-seventh street, $50,000 was cleaned up by John H. Dalton, saloonkeeper, North Clark and Elm streets, and his associates in the operation of the Transatlantic Security Exchange, 184 Dearborn street. Dalton was arrested on Saturday on complaint of Hewitt on a charge of complicity in a bond swindle. Jointly charged with him were G. W. Harrison and an alleged confidence man known as "Happy Jack." J. B. Light and S. A. De Bolt, attorneys, say they have the names of many victims of the "exchange," which was in operation some months ago. Hewitt lost $100.

Dalton denied last night that he had any hand in the swindle, and declared there was a motive behind the prosecution. He said he leased deakroom at 184 Dearborn street from G. W. Darrow & Co., several times indicted for conducting a lottery, and occasionally cashed a check for them, which put him under suspicion. He said the bond sellers left Chicago several months ago.

The charge made against the "exchange" is that it pretended to sell Austrian and Italian government bonds paying 10 per cent a month. The sales were at $2 a month for fifteen months. An alluring lottery scheme was connected with the bonds.

Assistant State's Attorney Sprogle said last night that Darrow and his associates in the Transatlantic Security Exchange deal had been indicted several times for conducting a lottery.

"I thought the gang had been broken up long ago," said Mr. Sprogle. "I don't know of a single instance in which the bonds contracted for have been delivered at maturity of the contract. There have been dozens of cases called to my attention for indictments against Darrow and his associates."

Dalton gave bonds in $500 before Justice Martin. His hearing was set for Jan. 25.

IRISH SELECT M. J. KELLY.

Elect Him Chairman of the Chicago Societies to Arrange for Emmet Day Program.

The meeting of representatives of the Chicago Irish societies to arrange for the Emmet day meeting resulted in the election of M. J. Kelly as chairman of the Executive committee.

The meeting was held at 81 Clark street on Saturday night, but it was 1 a. m. Sunday before it adjourned. Mr. Kelly's opponent for the chairmanship of the committee was John F. Finerty. Mr. Finerty was present at the meeting and made a speech, but the delegates voted against him 33 to 29.

Delegates from nineteen Irish societies were present, and the session soon developed into a contest between the friends of the two men. Delegates declared yesterday that the opposition to Mr. Finerty, who long has been a leader among the people of his race in Chicago, was due to two causes. It was declared that his opposition to the diplomatic measures adopted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians to aid the Boers had stirred up feeling against him and that this had been increased by a recent editorial in his paper. The result, they declared, was the election of Mr. Kelly.

The Emmet day celebration will be on March 4. The Executive committee and several subcommittees were named to complete the arrangements.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 21.—Delegates from the several Ancient Order of Hibernian branches met here today and appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Boer hospital corps which is being organized in Chicago. The committee expects to raise $1,000 for this purpose.

HALL IS FORCED TO SILENCE.

Son of Dr. John Hall Compelled to Leave Pulpit from Which He Preached Politics.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—While making an address this afternoon in the Highland Avenue Methodist Church, Bolton Hall of New York, social reformer, and son of the late Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was commanded to stop, and was forcibly pushed from the pulpit to his seat by Secretary Israel of the Young Men's Christian association, and his action seemed to meet with the approval of the congregation that crowded the church.

Mr. Hall was exploiting the views of Henry George. Instead of a religious talk, which was expected, his was a political address.

The contrast was further emphasized by the fact that in speaking he followed the Countess Adeline Schimmelmann, the Norwegian woman, who described a beefsteak dinner she gave to some hungry workmen in Hamburg.

Mr. Hall began: "My text really is, 'Give us this day our daily beefsteak,'" and swept on into an exhaustive political argument until ordered to stop.

C. A. TRACY'S BODY IS FOUND.

Policeman Recovers It from the Lake, Off Lincoln Park—Believed He Committed Suicide.

The body of C. A. Tracy, 237 Jackson Park terrace, was found in the lake at the foot of Fullerton avenue by Policeman O. E. Med of the Lincoln Park police on Sunday morning. It evidently had been in the water for several days. The absence of a coat, vest, and hat led the police to believe him a suicide. Mr. Tracy had been employed as confidential bookkeeper for Frederick P. Bagley & Co., wholesale marble dealers at 33 West Eighteenth street. He left his residence on Dec. 10, 1899, telling his wife he was going down-town to keep a business engagement. When he did not return the police were notified and descriptions of him were sent out. The books of the firm were examined and found to be in perfect order. When he left home he wore a full suit and overcoat. Mr. Tracy had been suffering in health from overwork.

CONFIRM DEFEAT OF YAQUIS.

Reports from Ortiz Say Carriers Are Arriving with Further News of Gen. Torres' Victory.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A message from Ortiz, a station on the Sonora railroad, reports that carriers from Macoyate confirm the account of the last stand of the Yaqui Indians against the Mexican General Lorenzo Torres.

Official telegrams received in Nogales place the Mexican loss in killed and wounded at eighty, and a message sent over the government wires late this evening confirms the report of the killing of the Yaqui chief, Tetabiate, along with 200 of his best fighters.

The 500 Indians taken prisoners will be brought into Ortiz tomorrow, and also Father Beltran and the Josephine sisters, who were rescued.

Governor Torral, at Hermosillo, has wired all points in Sonora to be on guard and to look out for small bands of Indians.

J. H. FREEMAN IS INJURED.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Entangled with Horse in Wire and Badly Hurt.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21.—J. H. Freeman, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was badly injured this afternoon. As he was leaving the Statehouse a horse became entangled in a wire which had been stretched along the driveway to keep people off the lawn. The wire wrapped around Mr. Freeman's legs, throwing him to the brick pavement. His head struck with great force, cutting a deep gash. Although painful, his injury is not considered serious.

SURVIVES AX AND ROPE.

BARTHOLOMEW PIETA LIVES TO TELL OF DESPERATE ASSAULT.

Accuses John Staszcheck of Knocking Him Down with Blow on the Head and Then Trying to Hang Him—Physician Says Victim Probably Will Die — Alleged Assailant Arrested and Victim's Wife Under Surveillance at His Residence.

Bartholomew Pieta, a laborer, 42 years old, lies at his house, 132 Berwyn avenue, suffering from injuries which, it is said, will cause his death. John Staszcheck, who lived in Pieta's house, is under arrest at the Summerdale Police Station charged with assaulting Pieta with the intention of killing him, and the latter's wife is under surveillance by the police.

The assault occurred on Saturday evening. After striking his victim on the head with an ax it is asserted Staszcheck tied a rope around Pieta's neck and was attempting to hang him to a rafter in the basement of the house, when Pieta regained his senses and escaped. He ran into the yard, where he was overcome, and he fell fainting into a ditch. He lay there for five hours before he regained consciousness. Then he made his way to the house of friends in Bowmanville, whence he was removed to his residence.

Police Learn of It by Chance.

The assault was not reported to the police until last evening. It was then only by chance that the police learned of it. Policemen noticed a large crowd in front of the house. After a great deal of questioning they learned the facts, and two hours later the alleged assailant was arrested. At the time of the arrest the policemen were talking to Mrs. Pieta in her house and Staszcheck was seen at the window motioning to the woman. After a struggle he was taken into custody.

At the station Staszcheck admitted the assault, and, the police say, confessed that he intended to kill Pieta. Jealousy is the supposed motive for the crime. Mrs. Pieta denies any knowledge of the attack.

Pieta is 42 years old, and both he and Staszcheck are employed at Budlong's pickle farm, near their residence. They quit work early Saturday afternoon, and, it is said, quarreled. Shortly after 5 o'clock Pieta started down into the basement for a pail of coal. As he stepped into the doorway, he says, he was struck on the head with an ax in the hands of Staszcheck. He fell to the floor and his assailant was tying a rope around his neck when he regained his senses and escaped into the yard. In the semi-darkness he stumbled out of sight of his assailant, and then fell fainting in a ditch. It was nearly midnight when he arrived at the house of his friends. He was then so weak that he scarcely could talk.

Injuries Said to Be Fatal.

Dr. F. W. Mueller was called by the police and after he examined Pieta he asserted that the man could not recover. His skull is thought to be fractured and he is suffering from internal injuries.

Mrs. Pieta is 25 years old, and the couple have no children. Two months ago the house was entered by masked robbers, who beat Pieta and took $100.

NEW CHICAGO-PITTSBURG LINE.

Vanderbilts Said to Have a Plan to Reduce the Distance from 468 to 458 Miles.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Commercial-Gazette will say tomorrow:

"The Vanderbilt interests have a plan, practically certain of consummation, which, by building about fifty miles of new road, is to provide the greatest trunk line in existence between Pittsburg and Chicago.

It will be nearly a dozen miles shorter than the present shortest line, the Fort Wayne, which is 468 miles long.

The plan is to build a link from Youngstown to Akron, thus connecting the Pittsburg and Lake Erie with the Lake Erie and Western; then to use the Lake Erie and Western tracks to Spencer; then to build a short connecting link across to the southern division of the Lake Shore, use this division to Toledo, and the Lake Shore main line from this point to Chicago. The combined distances will be about 458 miles.

J. Hoginson Caught at West Baden.

Lieutenant Golden of the Harrison Street Police Station wired detective headquarters last night that he had J. Hoginson under arrest at West Baden. Hoginson is wanted for the shooting of J. J. Finney during a scuffle at 3117 Wabash avenue last Friday night. Finney was found by Hoginson at that place with Emma Anderson. Finney is in a dangerous condition at Mercy Hospital.

LAME BACK

DOES your back ache? Have you dull, dragging pains below your kidneys? Do you feel tired and always want to sit down? If you do, you will find quick and wonderful relief in my Electric Belt. It is nature's remedy for these troubles. The

DR. McLAUGHLIN METHOD

of applying electricity gives me power to send the strengthening current directly to the worn-out muscles, to give them new life, cause a better circulation, and in a few days a permanent cure. You wear it while you sleep.

Call and test it free. If you can't, I will send you my booklet free telling all about it.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
214 State St., Cor. Quincy, Chicago.

Do not be persuaded

by over-persistent salesmen to buy a piano until you have visited our warerooms and examined the

VOSE

It is constructed from the musician's standpoint by musical experts. You will be a welcome visitor, and get some valuable information.

Sold for cash or on the monthly payment plan and for rent.

We sell other makes of pianos at prices and on terms that defy competition.

Vose & Sons' Piano Co.
Manufacturers, 266 Wabash Av.

PLOT IN NEGROS FAILS.

AUTONOMOUS OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR INSTIGATING POLICE REVOLT.

General Smith Finds Proof Attempt to Overthrow American Rule Was Started by Supposed Friends—Lands President, Councilors, and Others in Jail — Detachment of Thirtieth Regiment Ambuscaded Was Convalescent Squad Returning to Service.

MANILA, Jan. 21, 10 p. m.—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being as unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Officials Under Arrest.

Eleven of these officials, including the President and several Councilors, were lodged in jail on a charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

General Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolod.

May Expel Leaders.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed they will be expelled from the island.

Convalescents in Ambush.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Ralston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road and opened fire on the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road, until the Americans were reinforced.

Imports at Manila.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The War department made public today a statement showing the imports at the port of Manila for the three months of July, August, and September last, being the first official data relating to imports during so long a period since American occupation.

The total value of merchandise entered at Manila custom house for the three months named was $5,802,581. In addition there was $52,520 in gold coin and $255,294 in silver coin from British India, and $332,707 in silver coin from China, bringing the aggregate of imports up to $6,443,102, or at the rate of more than $25,300,000 a year for Manila alone.

The growing nature of the trade is shown by a comparison with the amounts for all Philippine ports for the fifteen years ending with 1894, during which time the average yearly imports of the archipelago only amounted to $17,039,044, or approximately two-thirds of the valuation indicated by the trade of three months ending with September, 1899, for Manila alone.

The value of importations of merchandise from the various countries which furnished more than the United States are given as follows: China, $2,454,103; United Kingdom, $916,501; Spain, $863,405; Australia, $410,452; Germany, $357,823; United States, $329,114. Eleven other countries furnished goods in amounts ranging from $93,521 from the Netherlands down to $793 from Denmark.

Cotton and its manufacture furnished $1,374,210 out of the total imports, of which the United States furnished goods amounting to $1,479. The United Kingdom furnished a total value of $563,816; Spain, China, Germany, British East Indies, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Italy, and Belgium, all led this country, and only Japan and Russia appear further down the list.

Volunteer Praises Wheeler.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 21.—B. F. Whaley, a Hoosier volunteer, writes from Paniqui, Province of Tarlac, Luzon, making the following reference to General Joe Wheeler:

"How could a single man in our ranks, be he veteran or 'rooky,' make even a wry face at the trials of war when the inspiring sight of that venerable cotton-headed Southern war horse and hero of El Caney and San Juan, General Joseph Wheeler, is at the front of our column, leading the way through swamps, across rivers, and into the dense jungles of this island, and now and then dismounting from his horse and bidding some exhausted soldier to get into the saddle, while he, taking the gun of the private and slinging it over his shoulder, marched along with us?

"When we left Angeles in October General Wheeler gave imperative command that no soldier should start on this march burdened with an ounce of unnecessary incumbrance. Consequently, we are at present the raggedest, dirtiest, nakedest, most dilapidated and weather-beaten set of papa's lads upon which the sunshine and rains of Luzon ever descended.

"Since starting on this southern campaign we have met with but little resistance and no loss of lives. In fact, the natives seem more inclined to welcome us as benefactors."

ASK FOR NATIVE PRIESTHOOD.

Filipinos Petition Mgr. Chapelle to Expel Friars—Bates Will Revisit Sulu Islands.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Jan. 21.—Mgr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, is receiving many petitions from the natives, who, while declaring their allegiance to the Catholic Church, and their enmity to Protestantism, ask for a native priesthood and the expulsion of the friars.

A Spanish paper received here last week contained the statement that Mgr. Chapelle would support the Dominicans, that Nozaleda would be retained as Archbishop, and that the friars would be returned to their parishes and supported by the United States government in the exercise of the same powers they held under Spain. All this, the Spanish paper declared, had been ordered by President McKinley.

This statement caused a tremendous sensation not only among the natives but among the American troops. When asked about the matter, Mgr. Chapelle said:

"The statement is absurd. I am engaged in listening and learning, and will announce my intentions and decisions later. I am convinced, however, that if we were to leave the islands they would fall into a state of anarchy."

General Bates will soon return to the Sulu Islands, as General Otis fears his prolonged absence might cause an uprising.

MONTAGU WHITE AT CAPITAL.

Former Transvaal Consul in London Arrives in Washington from New York on a Mission.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mr. Montagu White, formerly Consul of the Transvaal Republic at London, and who, it is understood, is in this country to endeavor to obtain recognition as the diplomatic representative of the republic here, arrived in the city today from New York.

GALLIFET STOPS A RUMOR

SAYS ATTACHE WITHDRAWAL WAS MATTER OF COURTESY.

In Public Statement French War Minister Says France Has No Terrible Military Secrets to Conceal—Beyond a Few Mobilization Plans Everything Is Known—America to Secure a Large Amount of Machinery Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Minister of War de Gallifet made a public statement today to the effect that there were no grounds for the rumor of international discord between Germany, Austria, Italy, and France, owing to the withdrawal of the French military attachés from Berlin, Rome, and Vienna. The French attachés were only recalled recently, some time after the German Emperor withdrew his attaché from France. Minister Gallifet said that France only withdrew the attachés as a matter of courtesy, and had delayed other proceedings in order that Italy and Vienna might have time to replace Parnizzardi and Swartzkoppen if they chose.

Seeing the vacancy had been prolonged it was only as a matter of courtesy and not of retaliation that France had acted.

"I do not believe," said M. de Gallifet, "that the post of attaché is permanently abolished, and when Berlin, Rome, and Vienna send attachés back to Paris we will refill the vacancies in those capitals.

France Has No Secrets.

"Concerning the military secrets of France there is little to hide, and the terrible secrets are due to excited imaginations, which invent the bulk of them.

"Beyond a few mobilization charts France has no secrets, and our armament every one knows."

De Gallifet thus destroys the fable of the terrible secrets that Dreyfus was accused of betraying.

Standard Oil in Big Deal.

A big deal is now going on for the Standard Oil company in Europe. Mr. Page, a representative of the company, is expected in Paris, and will go from here to Russia. The company is after a great oil contract with England, France, and Russia.

American Industry Recognized.

The French government has definitely decided to address the American industries for a large order of railroad cars necessary to complete the equipment in France.

The output in France is not sufficient to give the government the supply needed, and the French are willing to apply to American companies, towards which they are decidedly friendly.

Consul General Gowdy predicts there is a vast business chance for the United States in supplying the French industrial movement now on foot and to renew the machinery in many of the big manufacturing establishments, for all of which orders will go to America.

The present election campaigns for the Senate and Chamber are being fought on the ground that France must renew the machinery in order to keep in the race, and the industrial competition means a direct benefit to the United States.

Leyds Sure of Victory.

Dr. Leyds gives this opinion of the passage of the Tugela by the English troops: "I am not anxious, as I know our Generals, if they allowed General Warren to cross the river, are keeping a bad surprise for him or else grave things must have happened.

"I do not believe the English War office has been eight days without news and think more has happened than they are willing to let the public know.

"Although the English may bring reinforcements from India I am convinced that one Boer is worth many English soldiers, and am sure of our final triumph."

Says Macrum Has Special Mission.

Le Temps' Rome correspondent declares that a doctor at the United States consulate in Rome told him that Consul Macrum was charged with a delicate mission from President Kruger to the United States.

WALES WILL VISIT ROME.

MAY TAKE PART IN HOLY WEEK SERVICES THERE.

Special Functions in Preparation to Commemorate the Holy Year—German Residents and Pilgrims Given Apostolic Benediction at Church of Saint John—Irish Seminary Unveils Bust of Former Rector Kirby—Influenza Is Widespread.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Prince of Wales, it is announced, after visiting the principal southern Italian seaports, is coming to Rome for the holy week to assist at the functions which have been arranged to take place at St. Peter's Church.

Germans Blessed in Rome.

German residents of Rome passed through the Holy Door in the St. John's Lateran Church in the presence of Cardinal Steinhuber, who imparted the apostolic benediction.

Pope Leo Indisposed.

The Pope is slightly indisposed and Dr. Lapponi today forbade his arising.

Ceremony at Irish Seminary.

The Irish seminary here has unveiled the bust of Mgr. Kirby, who was for many years its rector.

General Cucchari Is Dead.

General Domenico Cucchari, a member of the Italian Senate, died at Leghorn today, aged 94. He had fought in his time in all the wars for Italian unity.

Observe Dead Senator's Wish.

Fabrio Farini, the former ex-President of the Senate, and one of the original members of the Unity league, has been buried without ceremony, as his widow respected to the letter the desire expressed in his last testament, in which he said:

"I want no flowers, no music, and no troops. Let death, the great leader, prevail against the invasion of haughtiness and pomp."

Says Boers Will Fight Long.

Correspondent Easton of the Washington Post, who is accompanying Mr. Macrum, the former American Consul at Pretoria, on his way home, says that the Boers have fully three years' supplies of war provisions of all sorts. He says also that, anticipating that the war would last a long time, just before the war began the Transvaal government laid in twice the amount of ammunition used by the German army in the Franco-Prussian war.

Deny Alleged English Deal.

The Ministries of War and Marine deny flatly the report that the Italian government intended to turn over to England the fifty million lires' worth of war material ordered from the Krupp establishment.

Attempt to Blackmail Prince.

Prince Caetani a few days ago received an anonymous letter demanding under pain of death that he pay a ransom on his life of 1,500 lires. He notified the carbineers and had them posted near by when the writer of the letter called for his reply. He was arrested and gave the name of Giovanni Santini.

Tamagno Has Retired.

The tenor Tamagno has concluded his engagement at the Scala Theater in Milan, appearing for the last time in Verdi's "Otello." It is stated that he will never see the stage again, as he wishes to rest.

Influenza Is Widespread.

Parma has 14,000 cases of influenza and Ferrara 7,000.

Tax Meat and Wine Shops.

The Municipality of Palermo has imposed a tax expected to amount to 800,000 lires upon eatables, principally meat and wines. All the butchers and wine dealers have closed their shops as a sign of protest and the police have been called to stop the demonstrations of the angered merchants.

GET PICTURE OF KIPLING.

AUTHOR CHASED OVER SHIP AND FINALLY CAPTURED.

Proves Difficult and Unsatisfactory Subject to Interview—Question of Why Jews Escape Influenza Being Extensively Discussed — Correspondent Steevens Is Buried at Night Under Boer Searchlight—Eulogised by the Press.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Rudyard Kipling appeared as active as a schoolboy on Saturday, when, with his family, he took passage on the Kinfauns Castle for south Africa. He wore a long ulster and a rather rakish-looking traveling cap and smoked a briar pipe. He was given a warm reception by every one aboard and was chased all over the ship by reporters and photographers. He succeeded in making good his escape until, upon coming out of the cabin, he found a camera aimed directly at him. He attempted to turn, but Sir Donald Currie grabbed his arm and held the author while the two were photographed.

"I would tell you my plans if I had any, but I haven't," he told an interviewer who caught him at the same time. "I am merely going away to escape the horrible English winter. No, I am not going to the front.

"Shall I write anything? I can't tell you, because I don't know."

Why Jews Escape Influenza.

The article upon influenza in the Daily Mail the other day, in which the question was asked, "Why have the Jews escaped the epidemic?" has aroused considerable discussion.

One correspondent, signing the name "Jewess," explains the immunity of the race to the fact that the home nursing among the Jews is superior to that of the Gentiles, and that their girls are taught, while young, the rudiments of sick nursing and are exceptionally careful in the food and cooking for all invalids, which is a great point of the home education. They are a nervous race, the writer says, and Jews send for the doctor on the first signs of illness.

Sends Thanks to Danish Farmers.

The Princess of Wales has wired a long message of thanks to the Danish farmers who sent her 12,000 pounds of butter for the soldiers at the front.

Eulogize Correspondent Steevens.

Every paper in London prints a eulogy upon the death of Steevens, who was undoubtedly the most popular newspaper writer in England, and his loss is keenly felt.

A message just received from Ladysmith says that the correspondent was buried the night of the day he died. The night was densely dark, but the path of the mourners was made bright by a big Boer searchlight on Umbulwane. There was a large number of people attending, including several officers.

Plan Ruskin's Funeral.

John Ruskin will be buried either in the Abbey or at Coniston on Thursday, and not, as at first reported, beside his father and mother in Shirley churchyard in Kent.

Ruskin's art treasures will presumably remain at Brantwood. It has been much reduced by his gifts to public galleries and museums, but it still includes a splendid collection of Turner's drawings and countless drawings by Ruskin himself, a set of Durer's engravings, and many drawings by Burne-Jones, Rossetti, William Hunt, and others of his favorite artists. The Brantwood collection of minerals was formed without regard to cost, and is probably unique.

Ruskin was also the possessor of many valuable missals and manuscripts.

Some years ago he made over Brantwood and its contents to his cousin, Mrs. Arthur Severn, by deed of gift.

Steamer Paris Towed to Belfast.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The steamer Paris, which has been at Milford Haven making temporary repairs to the damages received while it was ashore on the Manacles, was towed from that place today for Belfast.

IS DUKE OF TECK DEAD?

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR THAT HE DIED SUNDAY NIGHT.

Had Been Ill from Variety of Ailments, but Was Not Thought to Be Seriously So Until Saturday — Story Published in the London Daily Mail This Morning Only in One Edition—Was Born in 1837 and Married to Cousin of the Queen.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Mail in its first edition this morning published the following report: "The Duke of Teck died quite suddenly last evening at his home at White Lodge, Richmond Park. The nature of the Duke's illness is not given, but it is supposed to have been influenza, as he had been ailing slightly for a week or so, but was not considered seriously ill by his family until Saturday.

Dr. Johnston, who attended him, had hopes of his patient's recovery up to the afternoon, and then the family was called to his bedside."

The story does not appear in the second edition of the Mail.

Was Born in 1837.

The Duke was born in 1837, the year Queen Victoria ascended the throne.

He married the Princess Mary Adelaide, a cousin of the Queen, and his daughter, the Princess May, became the wife of the Duke of York.

Had Famous Silver Wedding.

In 1801 the Duke and Duchess of Teck celebrated their silver wedding at White Lodge, one of the features of which was a Venetian fete at Richmond, on the banks of the Thames, at which 40,000 people were present. The Duke possessed a wonderful collection of enamels, Sevres, porcelain, and Dresden art ware.

Only One Authority.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Mail seems to be the only authority for the statement that the Duke of Teck is dead. Further inquiry is being made.

SOLVES SILKWORMS' SECRET.

Frenchman Makes Imitation of Real Floss—Entire Output of His Factory Is Taken.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Armine Farkas has invented a method of making an artificial silk cocoon and floss. The silk manufactured from the Farkas floss is impossible to detect from the real silk. A delegation of Lyons silk manufacturers has ordered all the artificial silk floss that could be produced in the small factory that Farkas has built to make the experiments. It is believed by experts that the invention will revolutionize the silk manufacture in Lyons, and silk men are taking it up.

Tribute to John Ruskin.

Referring to the death of John Ruskin the Temps says: "In losing him the English race lose a Messiah. His works will live in his noble eloquence, which made him the greatest prose writer of England and of our century.

Frenchman to Lecture in Rome.

Ferdinand Brunetiere leaves Paris on Tuesday to give a lecture in the Pontifical Palace at Rome on Bossuet. The Pope himself invited Brunetiere and offered to preside at the conference.

Writers May Become Monks.

There is a marked religious movement among the French literary men, and it is reported that Huysman's example in becoming a monk may be imitated by several prominent litérateurs.

Plan of Cuban Bond Conversion.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Finance has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the conversion at par into 4 per cent perpetual stock of the Cuban 6 per cent mortgage issue of 1886, the Cuban 5 per cent bonds of 1890, and the Philippines 4 per cent exterior debt.

STUDY BISMARCK POLICY.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN HIS POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

Belief Prevails He Is Holding Aloof from Party Connections as Preparation for Chancellorship—Illness of Dowager Duchess Casts Gloom Over Royal Festivities on Occasion of Kaiser's Birthday—Copy American Museum Plan.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The press is growing interested in Herbert Bismarck's reappearance in Parliament, and says he allied himself on Saturday with the party that criticises Chancellor Hohenlohe for repealing the prohibition against the formation of political associations and blamed the Reichstag for the failure of the anti-Socialist law. It asserts he combated the notion that his father was not in favor of the renewal of this law in 1890, and that he agreed with Bebel that the question was not whether socialism was a temporary phenomenon, but as to what will remain after socialism has passed, as the French revolution was also a temporary phenomenon.

Approval of Von Buelow.

It asserts that he praised Von Bülow's ambition to pursue Bismarck's policies and wished that Hohenlohe would declare his intention of also following in Bismarck's footsteps. In all matters it was noted that Herbert Bismarck emphasized the fact that he did not sign Friday's interpellation because he was not a party member and that this non-partisanship is generally accounted as a qualification of candidates for Chancellor.

Decorate Von Schwarzenstein.

The Order of the Red Eagle of the second class has been conferred upon Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the Ambassador to the Luxembourg, presumably for his share in the reëstablishment of cordial relations between Germany and America.

Shadow Over Festivities.

The Empress' mother's illness is already casting a shadow over the court festivities, and the Kings of Saxony and Würtemberg and other Princes who usually come to Berlin upon the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday will not come this year.

To Copy American Museum.

The Society for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties has indorsed Vosberg Retkow's plans regarding a proposed counterpart of the Philadelphia Museum, but Retkow thinks that an information bureau is more important than the museum.

JESUIT PREACHES ON ENGLAND.

Brother of Cardinal Vaughan Says Englishmen Are in Need of a Rebuke for Pride.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Very Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., brother of Cardinal Vaughan, preaching at St. James' Roman Catholic Church, said: "We in this country who represent Dives are suffering from the way we have treated the poorer nations who represent Lazarus.

"The greatest nation the world had yet seen has been talking to other nations as though they were not of the same human family as themselves.

"Englishmen have been telling other nations to mend their manners, and yet the English are the last people in the world who ought to talk of manners.

"The good that will come out of it is that it will crush our pride, without, please God, crushing our spirit."

OSMAN DIGNA NOW IN PRISON.

Last of the Khalifa's Generals Captured in the Soudan Reaches Suakim.

SUAKIM, Jan. 21.—Osman Digna, principal General of the dead Khalifa Abdullah, and who was captured last Thursday in the hills near Tokar, was brought here today and imprisoned.

'PHONE SERVICE IN PARIS

CREDITED WITH ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

No Buzzing in the Ears—Lines Never Cross and Ringing the Wrong Number Is Rare — Long Distance Subscribers Have the "Call"—"Up to Date" in Matter of Instruments—Invention for Easy Conversation—New Rates Are Cheap.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 12.—While I do not pretend competency to discuss the American telephone service, many changes and improvements probably having been introduced in it since I left America some three years ago, I can assert, however, that the telephone companies of Chicago are entirely misinformed as to the quality of the service given to Paris telephone subscribers. The service is by no means perfect, but it has advantages which are peculiar to Paris.

The lines are so constructed that there is no buzzing or ringing in the ears. Conversation can thus be most agreeably carried on. The lines, for some fortunate reason, never cross each other, and the constant ringing of the telephone bell is unknown in Paris. The cases of ringing the wrong number while intending to ring another number are so rare that the telephone girl apologises if such a grave error occurs.

The perfection of the long distance telephone is extraordinary. From Rennes to Paris, or from Brest to Paris—the distance as great as between St. Louis and Chicago—the service is so good that a newspaper correspondent can dictate an article over the telephone as easily as in an office with a secretary at hand. There is no shouting, and the private telephone is a long-distance telephone—one does not have to go to the telephone office to secure better service.

Can Use Any 'Phone.

Every telephone subscriber has a card given him which entitles the bearer to walk into any postoffice or government building or telegraph office in Paris or the suburbs and ask for a number. He has a telephone boy and telephone "private cabine" at his service. He has only to demand the number he wishes—or as many numbers as he wishes—and they are given to him free of all charge. He has simply to show his card. In other words, away from his home or office he can command a private "telephone cabine" for as long as he wants it in any part of the city at any hour, day or night, free of charge. It is one of his privileges to which his subscription for a telephone entitles him. Newspaper men, business men of all kinds, save nearly the price of their telephones in being able to use the telephones in any part of the city without an extra tax.

There are times when subscribers wait for the numbers they want only because there is such an enormous amount of telephoning done that the numbers one wants are almost in constant demand. In any city, under the circumstances, one would have to wait. As an example, if five people ring up the Louvre, as the Louvre has only three telephones in its building, two of the people must wait until two of the three using the Louvre lines are through, but can this be in any way considered the fault of the telephone service? I think not.

The telephone girls are closely surveyed in Paris. Each district has its "surveillant," an ogre whom every telephone subscriber has only to call up to obtain instant satisfaction. I should consider the Paris service as good as any service in America, and vastly superior to London, where the telephone is not used to the extent it is in other great cities of the world.

Instruments "Up to Date."

In the matter of instruments Paris is certainly "up to date." I hardly know what the "extension desk telephone" means. If it is an instrument that can be placed on any desk or table or carried to any part of the house Paris has them in great numbers. There is also a desk in use here which is a sounding board. One does not have to talk into a receiver, but simply talk on the board, and there are velvet cushions to lean the elbows on to avoid tiring the arm holding the ear receiver (?). There are also desks to which the telephone is attached on which one may write.

I think the cleverest invention in the way of an instrument is one now in use by new subscribers. It consists of a mouth receiver and an ear receiver attached in such a fashion that with one hand one may hold it simultaneously to the ear and mouth. The instrument hangs on a hook on the wall. It is the most practical, convenient instrument I have ever seen. People liable to be disturbed during the night have only to have such a telephone, for they can telephone comfortably lying in bed.

It is an instrument first designed for the Prefect of Police, hailed with delight by journalists, and adopted by people who have to be disturbed during the night. There is no getting up or the twisting of one's neck to talk into an instrument on a table near the bed. The telephone hangs over the bed or beside it, and when it rings the subscriber reaches out an arm, takes the double receiver, and telephones comfortably. This same instrument has a double receiver, so that a secretary may take down notes of the conversation of the other end. The busy man hands the second receiver to his secretary, who makes the notes, for there is nothing more annoying than to talk and take notes at the same time. The instrument is popular, for it takes up no room on a desk and one may lean on one's elbow and talk comfortably just as one may lie in bed and do the same.

American telephone companies may have more improved instruments than the French, but the latter, for comfort and perfect functioning, are certainly admirable.

New Rates Cheap.

The cheapness of the proposed new rates is a fact announced by the under Ministers of Posts himself, and acclaimed by the public with joy. The government is its own telephone company, and makes a handsome profit out of the service.

The Chicago man would miss in Paris being able to ask the time of the telephone girl, the latest war news, nor could he ask her to call him by the ringing of the telephone in the early morning hours. These classes of demands upon the service are not permitted in Paris, but for cheapness, comfort, and perfect hearing the Paris telephone system deserves all credit.

WILLIAM WALLACE PATCH DIES.

Man Who Saved General Sherman and Staff from Capture Passes Away at Galesburg.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—William Wallace Patch died at his residence here today of pneumonia. He was born near Ludlow, Vt., Oct. 14, 1823, and had been a resident of Galesburg since 1854.

During the civil war he was in the government service as railroad conductor, running trains in the South, and at one time saved General Sherman and his entire staff from capture by the rebels, an act General Sherman never forgot. At the time Mr. Patch was in charge of a train running from Memphis, and General Sherman and staff were on board, en route to a point near Iuka or Corinth. The engineer was a rebel sympathizer. A plot had been formed to capture the train. The engineer was to stop the train in a densely wooded section, apparently to take water for the engine. A force of rebels concealed in the timber was to rush out the moment the train stopped and effect the capture.

The engineer performed his part, slowing the train to a halt. Immediately volleys were fired at the train. Mr. Patch at this critical instant, regardless of flying bullets, jumped from the train, ran forward to the engine, mounted it, revolver in hand, and gave the engineer the alternative of death or proceeding. The engineer sullenly complied, and the train drew away before the rebels could reach it.

Years afterward General Sherman was addressing a crowd in Galesburg. He noticed Mr. Patch in the crowd and called him to the stand, as the man who had saved him from capture.

During the war Mr. Patch received injuries he carried through life. He had been a Mason for fifty years. He was Past Eminent Commander of Galesburg Commandery Knights Templar. He will be given a Masonic funeral on Tuesday.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS OF WAR.

(Continued from first page.)

having given fifty fully-equipped and trained animals to the force.

Ceylon Contingent Is Ready.

COLOMBO (Friday)—The Ceylon contingent of 120 troopers and five officers starts direct for Durban on Feb. 2.

Singapore Battalion Recalled.

SINGAPORE (Sunday)—The first battalion of the King's Own has been ordered home, Indian natives replacing them. The residents of Singapore, while willingly approving the step, will probabaly raise a volunteer rifle corps of several hundred men, thus supplementing the existing 100 volunteers and artillerymen.

To Investigate Mission Murder.

SHANGHAI (Sunday)—The British Vice Consul is proceeding to Tsinanfu to investigate the murder of the Rev. Dr. Brooks and other outrages suffered by the mission at Shantung.

CZAR FIXED ON PACIFIC PLAN.

Nicholas Said to Have Firmly Decided to Work Only for Internal Economic Development.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily News correspondent at Odessa, telegraphing Sunday, says that he has received from a well informed and officially placed correspondent at St. Petersburg a communication in which the writer gives it as his absolute conviction, based on special knowledge, that the present single and absorbing policy of the Emperor Nicholas is the internal economic development of the empire, and that from this fixed and pacific course his Majesty is firmly resolved not to allow himself to be diverted by any political party desirous of pushing other or exterior Russian interests to the front. The latter reference is sufficiently obvious in meaning and if the correspondent is correct it becomes no less evident that Minister Witte's statesmanlike views and excellent counsel are as influential with his sovereign as those of Count Muravieff.

DENMARK MAY CEDE ISLANDS.

Arrangement Said to Be in Preparation for a Preliminary Alliance with United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily News correspondent at Copenhagen, telegraphing on Sunday, says: "I am informed on what appears to be trustworthy authority that an arrangement is being prepared between this government and the United States by which the Danish West Indian Islands will enter into a kind of Zollverein with the union. This arrangement may not improbably prove the first step toward the islands being ceded to America."

KAISER CONFERS MANY ORDERS.

Coronation Day Anniversary Made Occasion of Impressive Ceremonies in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The coronation fête today was the usual impressive spectacle. The attendance included all the Prussian Princes and a score or more from the other German states.

Empress Augusta Victoria wore a fur-trimmed yellow silk robe, with a crimson train, carried by pages, and a diamond diadem. She personally conferred the Louise orders on a score of women, who subsequently joined in the festivities.

Among the invited diplomats were the Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors.

Fewer decorations were conferred than was the case a year ago, and the fact that the number of high decorations conferred was so small has caused considerable comment.

Among the newly decorated are a number of Generals and Admirals, and Baron von Thielmann, who received the crown order, first-class; Count von Kidorlen-Waechter, German Minister at Bucharest; Dr. von Hamann, Under Secretary of the Foreign office; Dr. von Buchka, Chief of the Colonial department; and Herr Mautler of the Wolff bureau.

NICARAGUA WILL ARBITRATE.

Government Willing to Have Commissioners to Discuss Maritime Canal Project.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 21, via Galveston, Tex.—The Nicaraguan government will appoint José D. Rodrigues and Bruno Buitrage as arbitrators for Nicaragua in adjusting the differences with the Maritime Canal company.

It is understood that the government will object to United States Minister Merry and Rudolph Welser, the company's agent, as representatives of the company in the arbitration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—It was stated tonight by officials authorised to speak that there is absolutely no basis for reports that the State department has received assurances from Costa Rica and Nicaragua of a willingness to lease territory to the United States for a hundred years or more for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

FATAL EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Shock Kills Seven Near Colima, Wrecks Churches and Public Buildings of Many Towns.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 21.—Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara and the City of Colima by the earthquake of Friday night and Saturday morning. Colima was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life. The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed in the quake, few accidents occurring here or in the suburbs, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell and one bridge was partly wrecked. The subterranean electric light installation was not harmed, and the city continues to be well illuminated. The Church of the Three Kings at Atzchatzalco, in the suburbs, was cracked, and will be closed for repairs. Scientists are still studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

Severe at Colima.

COLIMA, Mexico, Jan. 21.—An earthquake shock began here fifteen minutes before midnight on Friday and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, near here, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction wrecked. There was great consternation and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives.

Seven people were killed outright and sixty were wounded. Local scientific men believe three earthquakes traveled from under the Pacific Ocean and that when news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details.

The Governor of the State of Colima has appointed a commission to inspect churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in a condition of security.

Cracks Guadalajara Buildings.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., Jan. 21.—At midnight on Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the State Palace and the portices of the university and the Segallado Theater, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San José were damaged.

The Church of San Francisco is one of the finest edifices on the continent and is locally known as the Golden Cup from the magnificence of its interior. The government has closed Sagrario Church, fearing the dome will fall in.

Carmen barracks were badly damaged and news from Zapotlan and Sarula state several houses were demolished. The shock was felt severely at San Blas on the Pacific, and noises underground were heard.

Light at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Jan. 21.—The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching here just after midnight Saturday morning. The shock was comparatively light here.

STUDENTS' REBUFF TO MERCIER.

Election of President at Ecole Polytechnique Results in His Defeat by Overwhelming Vote.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—General Mercier received an unexpected rebuff yesterday, when the old students of the Ecole Polytechnique, which furnishes a majority of the artillery and engineer officers to the army, met in the school theater to elect a President.

Amid great excitement the ballot was taken, the result showing only 200 votes for General Mercier, against 1,000 for his adversary. Uproar and a free fight followed. General Mercier's partisans declaring that the ballot had been falsified.

Tables and chairs were overturned, and General Boisonnet, who presided, was roughly handled.

Eventually order was restored, and a recount confirmed the defeat of Mercier.

SAY THEY STEAL BY SYSTEM.

South Chicago Police Accuse Five Greeks of Robbing the Illinois Central Company.

Five men are under arrest at the South Chicago Police Station charged with robbing the Illinois Central railroad shops at Burnside for more than a year. The prisoners are Greeks. They are Joseph Fonda, Frank Bossa, James Mathle, Pretis Noscis, and Michael Dosmato. They were arrested in their residence, at 7331 Kimbark avenue, and it is asserted that several hundred dollars' worth of stolen railroad brasses, lanterns, tools, and plush were found in their possession. It is believed by the police that the depredations will amount to nearly $5,000. All the men except Dosmato were employed by the railroad company. Dosmato was housekeeper for the others.

HITS AT CHICAGO TRACKS.

W. F. SCHULTE DISCUSSES THE TURF CONGRESS TROUBLES.

Says He Was Anxious to Improve the Class of Racing in the West and to Reduce the Length of the Meetings, but That Managers Here Thwarted His Efforts—Too Much Racing in This City for "Small Purses and Little Stakes."

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—W. F. Schulte is through with the turf congress, both as an official and as a member. The Louisville Jockey club and the Latonia Racing association, so far as he is concerned, are to hold their races independent of all associations, so far as dates are concerned. He is hot against St. Louis and Chicago, which, he declares, kicked over the traces and refused to abide by the decisions of the congress. He proposes to fight the associations which control these tracks so far as lies in his power. In speaking of his resignation tonight, he said:

"Since I have been President of the congress I have tried to do the best I could for the business of racing; to put it on a higher plane; but the men who urged me to take the steps contemplated were the first to go back on me. I desired a fair distribution of dates, and reciprocal relations between the Turf Congress and the Jockey club, which controls racing in the East, but it seems that the Chicago and St. Louis people will not have this, and now I will let matters take their own course.

"Another reason I resigned was that it was for my best interest. I am heavily interested in a financial way here and at Latonia. I was willing to make a big personal sacrifice in order to put racing on a higher plane. I made out a schedule which I considered a fair distribution of dates. We had announced a fifteen-day meeting, but according to the schedule I had arranged I cut the length of our meeting down to twelve days, and I only asked the three Chicago tracks to cut fifteen days out of the combined programs which they wanted. I learned this afternoon that they were going to operate everything, and would grant nothing, so I pulled out.

Louisville Gives Bigger Stakes.

"The Louisville meeting will begin May 3, Derby Day, as announced, and will continue for fifteen days, and may be longer. We can afford to fight the other tracks as regards conflicting dates, for the reason that we offer more in stakes and purses than any other track in this country except those about New York. We offer twelve stakes in fifteen days. There are two for $2,000, one for $4,000, one for $6,000, and the others from $1,000 to $3,000 each. The Chicago tracks have been in the habit of racing throughout the entire summer with never a purse or stake above $1,000, most of them being for $500 and $300 each. This year one of the Chicago tracks, in its announcement of stakes, has dogs a little better, but its stake is not to be compared with that of the new Louisville Jockey club. Horse owners, naturally, will race where the most money is offered, and it is a cinch that we have every good horse in the West to race here this spring regardless of any conflict in dates.

"As I understand it, the same dates will conflict at five different tracks. These are Churchill Downs here at Louisville, the fair grounds at St. Louis, Lakeside at Chicago, Newport at Cincinnati, and at Cumberland Park at Nashville.

"My main idea, however, was to arrange closer relations between the Turf Congress and the Jockey club, for, as the case stands now, people who have been ruled off of one track can race on some track under the jurisdiction of the association. It takes the work of both turf bodies, and I know the big Eastern Jockey club was eager to join in closer relationship with us. But now it is all spoiled, and I don't know what my successor will do. Without a fixed schedule and with no relations with the Jockey club the Turf Congress does not amount to much.

Small Offerings in Chicago.

"I went to Chicago just before Christmas and laid all this before the Chicago people, and thought they approved the scheme, but since I got back home they seem to have changed their minds. I wanted to have less racing in the West and that of a higher class. Racing has been over done in both Chicago and Cincinnati, and the only salvation for the sport is to have less racing and, as a natural result, higher class racing. If we tried and were all of the same mind we could place racing in the West on the same plane it is on in the East, a thing we can never do if there is so much racing for little purses and stakes."

THINK DEMOCRAT IS ELIGIBLE.

Precedent Is Thought to Favor the American Entry.

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—It is now practically assured that the English Derby of 1900 will not be marred by a protest. Word comes that Lord William Beresford's Democrat, an American bred youngster, by Sensation, dam Equality, first favorite for England's classic event, will be allowed to start, despite he is a gelding. Up to the present no objection has been lodged against Democrat's starting because he is a gelding.

The conditions of the race stipulate for "colts and fillies." Because Democrat is a gelding it was thought sufficient grounds in some quarters to raise the cry that he was ineligible. Private inquiries of the owners of horses entered against Democrat show that they don't intend to protest against his eligibility. So the men now betting on him will get a "run for their money."

But that he will win is open to conjecture. An erroneous idea has prevailed of late that Democrat was perfectly safe to start because Mr. Tom Simmons, residing Curzon was allowed to start and run second in the Derby of 1895, won by Sir Visto. The two cases are entirely dissimilar. Curzon was a colt at the time he was entered, and so was eligible. With Democrat it was different, as he was a gelding at the time of entry. It is an axiom of the English turf that "if an entry is good at the time it is made it holds in force unless the nominator does until the race is decided." Under such a ruling Curzon was clearly entitled to start.

There is a point in Democrat's favor, even should an objection be lodged against him at the eleventh hour, and that is the precedent set in the Champagne Stakes, the conditions of which were "for colts and fillies." Nevertheless, entered in this stake as a gelding, but no objection was raised as to his eligibility prior to the start or after he had won. Englishmen are great sticklers for precedent, and it sways them a great deal in their judgment about similar and subsequent cases.

Democrat is now an even favorite in the betting with Forfarshire, his rival of last season. In the opinions of such good judges as Tod Sloan and Charles Reed, Forfarshire is the better colt. Both have said Forfarshire would have beaten Democrat easily both times they met but for being in a bad pocket, from which he could not get out until near the finish.

Oakland Entries for Monday.

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Sisquoc, Bagdad, Inversible, Edgardo, 110 pounds each; Gundar, The Echo, 117 each; Louis B., McWhirter, 114 each; Infidita, 113; Corolla, Saul of Tarsus, 107; Fine Shot, 102.

Second race, 7 furlongs, selling—St. Dador, 110 pounds; Stromboli, 108; Tom Cromwell, 112; Mike Rice, Faversham, Inversnyd, 106 each; Coda, 107.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Satsuma, 112 pounds; David Lenny, Scotch Plaid, 109 each; Weiler, 107; Charles Lebel, 106; Tempo, 103; Mc-Jones, 102; Dr. Marks, 96; Lady Britannic, 94; Ladies, 86.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, Follansbee Handicap, high weight—Rosemonde, 121; Young Ventoro, 120; Redwald, 101; Dr. Sheppard, 123; Tat Mor-risey, 120; Formero, Yellow Tail, Olinthus, 123 each; Diomed, 107; Imperious, 122; St. Cuthbert, 118; Advance Guard, 121; Faversham, Sir Simon, 113 each; F. W. Brode, 112; Bathos, 110; Constellator, 107.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Meadow Lark, Senator Dubois, Panamint, Cormorant, Lucid, 109 pounds each; Twinkle Twink, Dorsey, Bessie Lee, New Moon, 107 each; Romany, 106; Clarendale, 104.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse—Del Paso, 108 pounds; Catastrophe, Casdale, 104; The Fretter, Sister Alice, Rose Prince, 100 each; Dr. Nembula, Headwater, Snips, 99 each.

New Orleans Entries for Monday.

First race, selling, ⅞ mile—Racebud, Trust Me, By George, Phidias, 95 pounds each; Chancery, Robe Paine, Cotton Plant, 98 each; Wavelock, 110; Lexington Pirate, 101.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Commander Miller, 99 pounds; Contessa, 106; Alderim, Frelinghuysen, 107 each; Magic Light, 110; Alex, 114; Sidney Lanier, 122.

Third race, selling, 1¼ miles—Klondike Queen, 89 pounds; Granby, 91; Liewanna, Babe Fields, 94 each; Kilwood, 98; Clara Meader, 101; Frank McConnell, 102; Admetus, 104; Our Nellie, 107.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Watercrest, 90 pounds; George B. Cox, 94; Ubbers, 95; Lady Callahan, 97; Strangest, Laureate, 103 each; Jimp, 107; Wolhurst, 108; Belle of Memphis, 109; San Juranmo, 112; Compensation, 134.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile—Lelia Smith, 102 pounds; Matchbox, 104; Free Lady, Belle Ward, Eight Bells, 109 each; Rehoda, The Quarlington Route, 107 each.

Sixth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Silver Set, 101 pounds; Coriolis, 101; Digre, Oration, Maullie, David, 105 each; Island Prince, 106; Jim Gore II., 111.

Turf Congress Handicap Entries.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Louisiana Jockey club's Turf Congress Handicap, which will be run on March 24, the last day of the season here closed with seventy nominations. John W. Schorr has named Streamer, Timemaker, and F. W. Brode, who are now racing on the California tracks. This is taken to mean that the Schorr forces will soon be headed this way. Besides Schorr's lot the race has gathered in a good list of all aged performers, including Andes, Duke of Middleburg, Trillo, Deceptive, Compensation, Admiral Schley, Knight Banner, Alcarata, Miss-sauce, Wolhurst, Prince of Veronia, Fleuron, Alpen, Cleora, Triadisa, Alex, Sidney Lucas, The Conqueror, and Sennerville. Besides the ones now in California, Schorr names Lieber Karl and W. Overton.

Will Build a Grand Stand.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Driving club is arranging for the erection of a grand stand and clubhouse on its property south of Austin. The association completed its track last summer, and has held only one regular meet. About $10,000 has already been expended on the track, stables, and judges' stand.

ATHLETES OF FIRST REGIMENT.

Max Bentner Will Have Some Good Men in His Charge.

Since the new Board of Governors has been elected and harmony restored in the ranks of the First Regiment Athletic club, it is the intention to push the club to the front. The governors will hold a meeting today to decide on a new policy. So far only athletics have been considered, but there is a feeling in the club the social side should not be neglected.

Another room will be given to the club, so the athletes can bring their friends to the armory and entertain them to their hearts' desire. President Herman will appoint responsible committees on the different branches of club work, such as athletics, finances, membership, and bylaws. A special Committee on Membership will see that the rank and file of the regiment is interested and joins the club.

Ever since the Chicago Athletic association dropped athletics the First Regiment Athletic club is the foremost athletic association in the West, and never was the outlook for success better than now. Dr. Herman has an interesting program mapped out, and dual meets with the University of Chicago, Wisconsin, and Northwestern will be scheduled. In March the indoor championships of the Central association will be held and the soldiers will compete. The club will make a special effort to make the big indoor handicap meet of the soldiers' club a big success.

All the old standbys of the club are still on its roster and a larger number of applicants than ever before has been received. Borden, last year an Illinois sprinter; J. Leyden, and H. Gliddin will represent the soldiers in the 100-yard dash. Some of last year's quarter-mile fame will have H. Harrenden and R. Powell as partners for the 440 yard run; W. Uffendell is training for the half-mile and shows good form.

B. B. Smith, last year's Captain of the University of Chicago, will take care of the mile, and Tom Byrne, Louis Byrne, and J. Clennan are preparing for the two mile event.

G. Smith is a novice in the hurdles, but has shown such good form that the trainer expects good results, and B. Adams is taking the sticks in his usual form.

F. Martin and J. Peters are good in the pole vaults, and Riddle, Sheppard, and Enoch will give the best weight men a hard fight.

QUINN'S EASTERN BASEBALL VISIT.

American Magnate Has Nothing to Report but Good Prospects.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Harry D. Quinn, temporary President of the new American association, arrived in Boston last night in company with Francis C. Richter of the Philadelphia Sporting Life. Mr. Richter has enlisted in the cause of the new movement and makes a powerful ally. Both Quinn and Richter say matters are progressing surely, though slowly, and they have no doubt a complete organization can be perfected when the first full meeting is called in New York the coming week.

Quinn visited Providence yesterday and talked with the officers of the local team of the Eastern league. Quinn was given to understand the Providence club was still loyal to the National league and that nothing definite would be decided.

Quinn's proposition is to establish a league of eight clubs, with two bunches of four each, calling for but three long jumps during the season. The Western bunch will consist of Anson's Chicago club, Quinn's Milwaukee team, one at Detroit, and one at St. Louis. The Eastern teams will be at Boston, Providence, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

25-cent admission will be charged, with equal division between home and visiting clubbes.

As far as possible the American schedule is to be arranged so as not to conflict with the National league. Sunday games will be made a feature. Contracts are to be made at once with every good player whom the league is dallying with. If any attempt is made by the National league to induce the American players to jump their contracts, the American league will retaliate when the National league begins laying off men who may not be considered to be playing up to the standard.

"We are making this trip," said Mr. Quinn, "to look over the ground and build up our fences, so that we may be perfectly sure of our ground before going ahead."

When asked about players, Quinn said: "Don't borrow any trouble about that. We will have plenty of time to secure all the players we want."

Mr. Richter said: "The public is heart and soul with the American association. A new national organization is needed. Baseball was never so prosperous as in the days of the National association. The new American association will undoubtedly put new life into the game. Once started, it will have no trouble in moving on to success."

SAY HART WILL HAVE TO GIVE IN.

Baseball Men at Washington Believe Comiskey Will Gain His Point.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—While President Young will not discuss the baseball trouble existing in Chicago over the conflict between Messrs. Hart and Comiskey regarding the admission of an American league club to that city, the impression is growing among those watching the course of events from this city that Comiskey will gain his point. Hart, however much he may oppose a rival club, will have to give in. It is thought, as the league believes it is necessary to preserve peace. The Philadelphia club will readily consent to the admission of Tom Loftus' Grand Rapids club to the Quaker City, and this puts Hart in a bad way if he persists in shutting out the American leaguers.

The friendly feeling shown by McGraw and Robinson to the new association causes the league magnates to be anxious to settle up the circuit question as speedily as possible, and they have no desire to incur any hostility from the American league in the present situation of affairs.

It is reported here that Harry Pulliam has withdrawn from any connection with the Louisville club, and that Dr. Stucker is now the main backer in that club's stock, possessing 65 per cent of the shares.

DEATH OF BALL PLAYER ROGERS.

Old Injury Received in a National League Game Proves Fatal.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Jimmy Rogers, manager and third baseman of the National league club in 1898, died at his home in this city today. In a game on the polo grounds between the Louisvilles and New Yorks in the early part of 1898 he was struck by a pitched ball on the right temple and knocked insensible. He never fully recovered from the effects of this injury. He was once a member of the Washington club, and at one time was under contract to the Giants. He was 30 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

Bradley and Clark to Coach Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Captain Arthur Hillebran of the university baseball team announced tonight that Jerome Bradley, who captained the 1897 championship baseball team, has consented to coach the men on the diamond here this year. Bradley will not enter upon his duties as head coach until May 1, and the management has secured the services of William Clark, catcher on the Boston league team, to oversee the work during the preliminary season in the cage.

Play Saturday and Sunday Games Only.

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Something new in the way of a semi-professional baseball league will be tried in New Jersey next season. Representatives from Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Trenton met at the Park House, Newark, last night and organized the New Jersey State Baseball league. A six-club circuit was formed, the cities located in the cities named. Games will be played on Saturdays and Sundays only, and the season will be extended from the first Saturday in May until the middle of October.

Pittsburg Will Let Donovan Go.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Manager Clark of the Pittsburg Baseball club arrived today from Chicago and took charge of affairs. He says he has decided to sell or trade Pitcher Donovan, fielder of last year's team. It is likely Donovan will go to the Philadelphia club. Clark says the Pittsburgs will train either at Asheville, N. C., or Thomasville, Ga.

New Player for Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21.—Manager Manning of the Kansas City blues has signed a new infielder in the person of Al Wagner, who played shortstop for the Toronto team of the Eastern league last season. Manning secured Wagner by trading Rothfuss and Schaub.

Joliet Standards, 5; Waukegan, 4.

Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Joliet Standards defeated the Waukegan Olympians at indoor ball at Fort Sheridan Park this afternoon by a score of 5 to 4.

VASSAR GIRLS PLAY BASKETBALL.

Ediet Against the Rough Game Is Lifted by the Faculty.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The veto which has rested on basketball at Vassar College has been lifted and the young women students are again allowed to grapple each other in the tumblings of the game. The reason basketball has not been played at Vassar this year is because one of the students was seriously injured in a game last year, and the wise faculty thought it safer to cut out the game entirely.

There was great joy among the girls yesterday when it was announced that the students might again play basketball.

After long deliberation the faculty has hit upon a plan by which the girls can play as rough a game as may be required and at the same time be safe from injury. The sides of Fall Hall have been covered with a heavy canvas padding, and shutters, likewise padded, have been stretched across the doors. The students may now butt their heads against the wall to their hearts' content without any one being the worse for wear.

Billiard Notes.

An amateur handicap billiard tournament will start at Conners's, Fortieth avenue and Madison street, today, for which five prizes are offered.

In order to better accommodate the large number of people who will attend the Illinois Athletic club to witness the match games of the intercity billiard tournament, the officers of the club have procured a billiard table, which will have been placed in the club's large auditorium, where special amphitheater seats will be erected, so that a good crowd may have an uninterrupted view of the games. The games scheduled at the club are as follows: Jan. 26, with Oaks club of Austin; Jan. 25, Germania club. The club's representatives in the tournament are M. A. Richardson Jr. and Frank L. Fry.

Four men are tied for the first prize in the tournament being held at Clarke's West Madison street room for the championship of West Division Elks' lodge. On Monday afternoon Stevenstine and Guipe play. The standing of the players is as follows:

Players.	Hdcp.	Wn.	Lst.	Players.	Hdcp.	Wn.	Lst.
Diener	50	2	0	Dwyer	30	1	1
Bernstine	40	2	0	Wright	35	1	2
Craig	25	2	0	Hansburg	35	0	2
Walker	25	1	0	Burroughs	30	0	2
Guipe	40	1	1	Shaw	25	0	2

Golf at University of Chicago.

Golfers of the University of Chicago will meet on Thursday at Kent Hall to form a permanent golf organization of the university. Officers will be elected, and a Captain chosen. At present there are about eighty students and professors who play, quite a number of whom are practicing daily over the Jackson Park course, which will be used by the club. Professor Starr will be one of the leading spirits in the new organization.

Notes of the Fighters.

Malachy Horan will leave for Detroit tonight, where he will referee the bout between Jim Popp and "Curly" Supple tomorrow night at the Cadillac Athletic club.

Henry Lyons, the local colored featherweight, will meet Joe Ward of Brooklyn before the Hercules Athletic club of Brooklyn tonight. Tommy White was to have met Cain, but Lyons has been substituted.

FORM OF THE BOWLERS.

RECORD OF WORK DONE IN LOCAL LEAGUES LAST WEEK.

High Standard of Play Shown in First Half of Schedules Is Being Maintained—Crescents Have a Long Lead in the North Chicago Tournament and Are Six Games to the Good—Premiers Still in First Place in West Chicago Contest.

Last week brought the Plaza and Crescent teams, leaders in the North Chicago league, together. By winning two of the three games the Crescents now have a lead of six games over their nearest opponents, and unless they fall down badly are likely to continue in front for some time. Superior rollers awoke from their lethargy and considerably reduced the Onwards' percentage by taking three straight games.

Standing:

	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Crescent	26,159	22	5	.815
Plaza	22,690	16	11	.593
Onward	21,621	14	13	.481
Standard	19,462	11	13	.458
Paramount	19,263	11	13	.458
Unions	19,534	10	14	.417
Frosch	19,415	9	15	.375
Superior	21,117	10	17	.370

The honor list is gradually falling off, and only nine players are credited with 170 or better. Of these the Crescents have five, while three clubs are not represented at all.

W. Burkhardt's poor play gives Bangart the lead once more, Jaeger second by a close margin.

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Averages.
Bangart, Unions	15	214	2,664	177 9-15
Jaeger, Frosch	24	233	4,210	175 16-21
W. Burkhardt, Crescent	24	233	4,213	175 13-24
Mrosek, Crescent	24	223	4,175	174
O'Connor, Plaza	24	229	4,169	173 18-24
W. F. Senz, Crescent	24	236	4,163	173 12-24
Grieshaber, Stand'd	24	206	4,117	171 12-24
Caughenry, Cres'nt	24	211	4,086	170 14-24
Gottmann, Cres'nt	24	212	4,083	170 3-24

In the American league the loss of two games for the Madisons and the Washingtons' clear victory over the Fellowships' "second team" broke the tie for first place, leaving the Washingtons two games to the good. The Nationals have now a good chance to reach second, while the Premiers are still in the running.

Standing:

	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	22,284	19	8	.703
Madison	21,776	17	10	.629
National	18,925	15	9	.625
Premiers	21,635	16	11	.592
Lincoln C. C.	18,209	11	13	.458
Chicago C. C.	18,467	9	15	.375
Marquette	18,404	8	16	.333
Fellowship	20,199	7	20	.259

Brill is making a hard fight to land first place, but finds it somewhat of a task to overcome Worden, who has had the lead almost from the start. Brill started with an average of 180, his present figures showing a gain of over 24 points.

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Averages.
Worden, Madison	27	236	4,853	179 19-24
Brill, Washington	27	203	4,701	174 3-27
Bangart, Wash'gton	24	216	4,178	174 2-24
Diener, Premier	21	211	3,654	170 3-21
Harb, Washington	24	222	4,086	170 6-24
Canfield, Marquette	21	202	3,537	168 9-21
Bergendahl, Nationals	21	209	3,527	167 20-21
Chisholm, Premier	21	210	3,500	166 14-21
West, Lincoln	18	201	2,978	165 8-18

No changes took place in the standing of the clubs in the Northwest league, the two leaders meeting the two tailend teams. A good contest is looked for next Thursday, when the Columbias meet the Shoenhofens.

	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wicker Park	20,330	15	5	.750
Mechanic	20,346	13	6	.650
Shoenhofen	20,073	11	7	.611
Columbia	21,069	11	13	.458
Eagle	21,069	12	15	.444
Olympia	16,725	8	13	.380
Northwest	18,167	7	13	.350
Irving Park	18,113	5	19	.280

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Gutgesell, Columbia	21	276	4,213	188 7-21
Lau, Mechanic	24	220	4,270	178 6-24
Hanson, Eagle	27	203	4,795	177 14-27
Harrington, Amherst	21	221	3,714	176 18-21
Johnson, Olympia	18	223	3,183	176 15-18
E. Schmidt, Wicker Park	24	224	4,234	176 10-24
G. Franzen, Wicker Park	24	224	4,231	176 7-24
Lundquist, Mechanic	24	237	4,193	174 16-24
Muellar, Schoenhofen	12	209	2,376	174 8-13

In the North Shore Bowling league the Winnemacs and Summerdales are tied for first place in games won and lost. The first named ranks second in total pins, while the Parmalees are credited with the greatest number of pins. Standing:

	Total.	W.	L.		Total.	W.	L.
Winnemac	20,553	13	8	Hoodoo	18,476	6	10
Summerdale	19,231	13	8	Rav'ns'd	18,220	6	10
Rose Hill	18,442	9	7	Keystone	20,283	6	12
Pastime	21,252	10	6	Osceola	18,374	6	12

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
W. F. Senz	16	236	2,663	166 15-16
Voshell	6	223	1,041	167 3-6
George Stollery	16	201	2,667	166 9-16
Unger	16	200	2,655	165 15-16
Biedenweg	12	226	2,023	168 11-12
Girsch	16	207	2,577	161 1-16
Weinert	18	200	2,880	160
Roberts	6	174	960	160

The standing of the clubs in the North Side Bowling league:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Owls	14	4	.778	Center	9	12	.334
Monarch	13	5	.722	Aldine	3	15	.167

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Morgan, Owls	16	200	2,779	173 9-16
Holton, Monarch	2	179	346	173
Schoenbaum, Owls	10	194	1,674	167 3-5
Buschhausen, Monarch	4	174	1,664	166
Gassauer, Owls	12	179	1,992	166
Combs, Owls	4	167	1,642	164 4-24
Fischer, Owls	16	196	2,616	163 7-16
Meier, Monarch	16	205	2,604	162 9-16

Club standing in the Schoenstein Bowling league as follows:

	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Orphans	16,989	18	3	.857
Select	16,887	12	9	.571
Humboldt	16,744	12	9	.571
West Division	18,449	12	12	.500
Osceola	18,441	12	12	.500
Tip Top	14,089	1	20	.048

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Alten, West Division	21	214	3,654	174
W. Hoeft, Select	18	225	3,063	171 15-18
Lau, Humboldt	6	202	1,024	170 2-3
E. Albrecht, Orphans	18	202	3,044	169 5-9
Griffin, Tip Top	17	177	2,871	168 15-17
Klemm, Select	15	196	2,493	166 3-5
Kaad, Orphan	18	196	2,992	166 2-9

In the West Chicago league the Rex and Currells are the only clubs that have improved their positions since last week, the former having jumped from sixth position to fourth. Standing:

Clubs.	Total pins.	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Premiers	20,612	19	8	.792
Centrals	20,311	17	10	.630
Madisons	20,311	17	10	.630
Rex	20,307	16	11	.592
Currells	20,307	16	11	.592
Aberdeens	19,490	13	14	.481
Wheelers	19,490	13	14	.481
Actives	19,490	13	14	.481
Robeys	18,493	8	21	.725

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Haslam, Eddieweiss	21	205	3,595	179 11-20
Kenna, Madisons	21	213	3,718	177 1-21
Hanna, Madisons	21	208	3,716	176 10-21
Mehlitz, Premiers	24	211	4,213	175 13-24
Ulrich, Madisons	21	217	3,667	174 19-21
Couison, Centrals	15	223	2,626	175
La Fever, Madisons	21	208	3,667	174 19-21
Chisholm, Premiers	24	222	4,170	173 18-24
Eddy, Centrals	24	222	4,175	174
Hultine, Madisons	21	219	3,672	174 6-21
Slock, Madisons	21	219	3,672	174 6-21
Holler, Rex	21	221	3,671	174
Gibbons, Premiers	24	223	4,170	173 18-24
La Salle, Currells	24	223	4,170	173 18-24

Club standing in the South End Bowling league is as follows:

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
Wood'n C. C.	10	2	.833	Magerstadt	6	6	.500
Amherst	8	4	.666	America	6	6	.400
Chicago C. C.	7	5	.600	Forum	6	9	.400
Auburn Park	5	4	.555	Florist	0	12	.000

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Ttl.	Average.
Guigesell, Magerstadt	3	207	561	187
Harrington, Amherst	12	221	2,304	185 5-12
Collier, Woodlawn	12	231	2,170	180 10-12
Waller, Amherst	3	200	545	180 2-3
Hockwell, Woodlawn	9	224	1,649	172 1-9
Steele, America	12	194	2,060	171 5-12
West, Amherst	12	203	2,032	169 8-12
Fouse, Woodlawn	12	213	2,026	168 8-12

Play in the Lake View bowling league during the last week was featured by the excellent work of the Armours, who defeated the Chicagos on the latter's alleys, dealing a severe blow to Killian's men and their championship aspirations were settled. The uncertainty of the game was again demonstrated when the Gracelands humiliated the Marquettes by taking one game of the series. Standing:

	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Marquette	20,750	14	6	Chicago	10	11	9	.542
Uno	20,127	13	7	Erie	10	11	9	.542
F. Sherman	20,677	13	7	Crystal	9	13	7	.409
Clarke's	20,677	13	7	Armour	8	11	9	.407
Belmont	20,677	13	7	Graceland	8	11	9	.407
Armour	20,677	13	7	Dewey	1	13	7	.042

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Ttl.	Average.
Hirrys, Uno	22	223	3,873	176 1-22
Berlin, Chicago	24	234	4,162	173 10-24
Wittsmueller, Belmont	24	224	4,171	173 17-24
Peterson, Crystal	20	220	3,382	169 2-20
Wolf, Dewey	22	216	3,693	167 21-22
Ewert, Marquette	22	208	3,680	167 6-22
Wuss, Marquette	22	208	3,680	167 6-22
Hanchett, Sherman	18	192	3,008	166 16-18
Wilkerfield, Armour	18	212	3,008	166 16-18
Kuzka, Marquette	23	220	3,817	165 19-23
R. Hister, Uno	18	197	2,984	165 14-18
Quitkow, Curler	22	212	3,634	165 4-22

The All-Star bowling team has been booked for their first Sunday in Chicago at Anson's alleys, giving two exhibitions, afternoon and evening. Arrangements will be made to floor over six alleys, three on each side, leaving the two center ones for play. Seats will be erected to accommodate 500 people at each exhibition.

The team so far selected to bowl against the All-Stars at Anson's will be made up of the following players: Frank Brill, George Banghart, Ben Grieshaber, Harry Krause, Tom Crasswell, and Fred Worden. Besides the regular team matches two-men teams and individual matches will be played.

Brill and Worden will play two men picked from the All-Stars, and they will also bowl individually against the best men the opposing side can produce.

Marquettes and Gracelands Tie.

In the Lake View league the Marquettes and Gracelands each won a game. Miller rolled high average, 189. Scores:

Marquette.	1st.	2d.	Graceland.	1st.	2d.
Labahn	153	156	Newsome	181	124
Wass	175	168	J. Heim	145	167
Reuss	183	152	Cubley	184	156
Heidorn	156	164	Kickel	126	131
Benzin	140	131	Knoepfer	126	131
Miller	211	167	Nelson	142	163
Evers	176	148	Johnson	148	165
Kurska	172	144	Ollier	160	171
Goode		137			
Totals	1,367	1,213	Totals	1,383	1,217

J. ANDERSON IS THE WINNER.

Captures First Prize in the Bi-weekly Shoot of the Crescent Gun Club.

J. Anderson won the first prize, Ed Fitzgibbon the second, and A. B. Chladek the third in the principal event of the bi-weekly contest of the Crescent Gun club on its grounds at Archer and Kedzie avenues, yesterday. The contest was full of interest and a large number participated.

Among the visitors were several out of town shooters. After the main event, the remainder of the day was consumed in sweepstakes and shoots, which continued until dark. The handicap event was at twenty-five targets, known traps, unknown angles, with added targets to the score. The scores:

	Br.	Hd.	Sc.		Br.	Hd.	Sc.
Emery	21	0	21	Anderson	20	5	25
White	19	0	19	Thompson	15	6	21
Box	22	0	22	Dr. Friend	15	6	21
Whorrie	23	0	23	Edwards	15	4	19
Chladek	15	0	15	Bemis	17	4	21
Rosendall	15	0	15	Fitzgibbon	16	8	24
Auer	12	5	17	A. Friend	5	8	17
Elias	20	2	22	Bogle	15	0	15
"16 Gauge"	13	6	19				

Following is a summary of the sweeps. The first, second, third, and fourth were in the handicap, and the fifth at fifteen targets with a handicap of added targets, all thrown from known traps, at unknown angles:

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
Meyers						Whorrie	0	2	5	4	5
Emery	1	0	1	1	1	Anderson	1	2	5	4	5
White	1	0	1	1	1	Rosendall	1	0	1	1	1
Box	1	0	1	1	1	Thompson	1		1		1
Elias	1	0	1	1	1	Edwards	1	1	1	1	1
Chladek	1	0	1	1	1	Auer	1	0	1	1	1
"16 Gauge"	1	0	1	1	1	Fitzgibbon	1		1		1
Remer	1	0	1	1	1	Kubicek	1		1		1
Boyle	1	0	1	1	1	Dr. Friend	1	

TAKES CHURCH TO TASK.

BROUGHTON WOULD OFFER ATTRACTIONS TO THE WORLDLY.

Georgia Man Suggests in an Address at New York That Boxing Contests Be Made a Feature of Religious Meetings and That the Animated Picture Machines Be Employed to Attract People to Church — Mansfield's Estimate of Himself.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 22.

"There are 60,000,000 sinners in the United States. Not one man in 10,000 today stops to think of God until he is ready to die," said the Rev. Len D. Broughton today. The long, lank revivalist from Georgia seemed to be much in earnest. He is conducting meetings at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn.

Suggests Boxing as Church Attraction.

"Religion is going backward," he said. "The power it once had is diminishing. The people of less intelligent ages were guided by God in all their actions. Now the church has no power.

"It is the fault of the church, too. Ministers are at a standstill; they are slowly losing their power. As a drawing card the church ranks only sixth in the list of public attractions. It should be made to read first.

"How do I rank public attractions? First, theaters; second, prize-fights; third, cake-walks; fourth, kissing parties; fifth, dances; sixth, churches; seventh, funerals.

"That list shows that the church must be made as attractive as the theater and the cakewalk. Something must be done to bring the people into the churches, not on Sundays, but every day of the week. To do this we must make the church both a business proposition and a place of attraction.

"If it is necessary to bring people to church we ministers might even go so far as to have a service where the biograph could be introduced with biblical pictures, and with others pictures, too.

"For the men who put prize-fighting ahead of God we might go so far as to have a few rounds of boxing before each service.

"Perhaps a one-act comedy might induce the theatrically inclined to stay until the sermon was over.

"Then, to attract many others, we might turn the church into a temporary café, where we might serve drinks between prayers."

Richard Mansfield as Mr. Mansfield Sees Him.

Richard Mansfield, tired of being misrepresented in type, has prepared a short, pithy account of himself which is printed on the program of the theaters in which he appears. This information, which he calls "Encyclopedia of Mansfield," has caused some amusement among theatrical people. Here are some extracts from the "Encyclopedia." It is split up into short, exclamatory paragraphs:

"Richard Mansfield was born in 1857. His birthday and Queen Victoria's come on the same date. He was an artist before he first acted. He made his first American appearance on Sept. 26, 1882.

"Mr. Mansfield has made eighteen productions as a star. He has produced three plays of his own writing, and he is the author of a volume of verse and a volume of prose. He speaks English, German, French, Spanish, Polish, and Russian.

"New York has had twelve Mansfield first nights, Chicago one, Boston three, London one, Albany one.

"Mansfield never uses an adjective in an advertisement. He never breaks an act-end tableau to acknowledge applause, but always appears before the curtain. He never shows himself in character after a death scene. He removes the make-up and appears before the curtain as the actor, not the character.

"There is no lettering on Mansfield's private car."

After reading his encyclopedia the irreverent theater-goer may feel inclined to complain that a good deal of information about Mr. Mansfield has been omitted, and that the following might be added:

"Mr. Mansfield is quite human. He eats three meals a day and sleeps in a bed. He flies into a rage and rings the curtain down when the steam pipes rattle. He was never a member of the New York ball team.

"Mr. Mansfield's private car is drawn by an ordinary locomotive running on a standard gauge railroad track. Instead of being operated by a brass brand it is run by an engineer with a dirty face.

"He admits that he is the greatest actor in the world."

Morris C. Mengis, 361 Fulton street, has invented a system of automatic telephonic pulsation revivers, whereby, he asserts, a subscriber in New York and a subscriber in San Francisco can converse easily. Mr. Mengis says his system does for the telephone what the relay does for the telegraph. By an arrangement of the wires, he explains, the service by this system is carried twice as far as in the usual long distance telephone line.

Greater Possibility for the Telephone.

At a relay station the current passes into an automatic receiver which looks like an ordinary telephone receiver. It differs in the arrangement of the wire coil.

A finely adjusted needle touches the receiver's diaphragm. Vibrations are carried by this needle to a second diaphragm, which is connected by wire with the relay battery. The current passes through the automatic receiver to the battery, where it is reinforced, and passes on to the next relay station and so on.

Edward Lauterbach announced tonight that a powerful syndicate of financiers had been formed to protect the stockholders of the Third Avenue railroad. This syndicate, he announced, will be ready at any time to take a large portion of the stock and hold it for the benefit of the road. He also said the funded debt of the company would be handled by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Financiers to Protect Third Avenue Railroad.

The largest stockholder in the Third Avenue company is Henry Hart, projector of the line. Mr. Hart, who owns a majority of the stock, is old and in poor health. The syndicate has been formed to purchase his holdings should they be suddenly thrown on the market by his death.

A postmortem examination has just revealed that Miss Ella Gates, who died last Friday at her home, near Ontario, N. Y., had two perfectly developed hearts. Miss Gates was in her 25th year. She never enjoyed robust health and since her early teens had been an invalid. The slightest overexertion brought on complete prostration. She died while writing a note to her brother, leaving a sentence unfinished.

Death of Girl with a Double Heart.

Her most singular symptom, which was noticeable during all her life, had been a heart beat that at times was so fast and confused that it could not be counted, while again it would be regular and of normal rapidity, but heavy.

The knife revealed a small but perfectly formed heart an inch and a half higher in the chest than that organ usually is found. When it was removed the surgeons were amazed to find another heart just below and back of the first.

The office of the second seemed to be to feed the first, as its ventricles were comparatively thin walled, while the large blood vessels communicated not directly with the lungs but with the other heart.

Radical, indeed, even for Tom L. Johnson, former President of the Nassau railroad, in Brooklyn, were the views he expressed on "The Railroad Problem" in Association Hall, East Twenty-third street, on Saturday night. He advocated not only municipal ownership of free railroads but free rides as well. And then that was not the limit of his socialism.

Tom L. Johnson Argues for Free Rides.

"How would you acquire the roads?" asked one of his hearers.

"The actual property," he replied, "ought to be paid for—that is, the cars, tracks, and so on. Of course, it is urged that the franchises are property, too, and they have been granted in this State for 999 years in many cases. Well, as to that, there used to be a property in black men, but we did not respect that property right. No more, I think, ought we to respect a 999-year franchise."

"Could not a man of your experience as a railroad man get such a law passed?" was the question from another man that caused laughter all over the house.

"If I could I would get it passed tomorrow," said the speaker; "and I would not begin on somebody else's road but on my own."

Three Italians of one home were shot to death in an interfamily row which began in an Italian tenement house on East Eleventh street at noon today and ended in one of the worst Sunday brawls the East Side has seen for some time.

A letter just received from the Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, the first agent in Manila of the American Bible society, New York, narrates interestingly the experiences of the minister and his wife since reaching Luzon. They arrived at Manila on Nov. 26 last, with an abundant stock of Bibles and Testaments, translated into Tagalog, Visayan, and Pangasinan, in addition to the English and Spanish versions.

Sees Many Business Chances in Manila.

There is a great congestion of population in Manila Mr. Goodrich says. Many are seeking business locations there. Great lumber firms will establish mills there and begin work as soon as it is safe to go inland.

Mining is represented by miners, prospectors, and representatives of large American mining firms. Land on the outskirts of Manila, he thinks, will be doubled in value within six months. The whole town, he says, is Protestant.

The Hunter collection of postage stamps, comprising the most complete collection of United States stamps in existence, which was sold at a five days' auction last week, brought $26,913. Though this was a much smaller sum than was expected, it was far in advance of any previous amount realized upon a collection sold under the hammer. The banner stamp of the sale was a two-cent British Guiana, issued in 1850. This went for $1,710. The purchaser declined to reveal his identity. It is supposed the stamp was purchased for the Duke of York.

Big Sum Netted by Sale of Rare Stamps.

For eighteen days 7-year-old Vincent O'Donnell has lain unconscious at his house, 31 South Tenth street, Newark, N. J. He is the son of Chief Clerk William O'Donnell of the Trenton State Prison. The boy, while leaning on the baluster of a stairway on an upper floor of his house on Jan. 4 last, lost his balance and fell to the first floor, striking on his head. He was found unconscious, and has not regained his senses since.

Child for Eighteen Days Unconscious.

The case was considered hopeless until a few days ago, when the boy gave slight indication of consciousness. The doctors believe there is a clot of blood on the brain.

The patient is being kept alive with hypodermic injections of liquid food and stimulants. He opened his eyes today for a few moments.

What is considered one of the most extraordinary divorce suits ever docketed in the Supreme Court of New York County will come before Justice Leventritt tomorrow. It is brought by Mrs. Flora Jencks against her second husband, William L. Jencks. She seeks annulment of her marriage to him on the ground that a divorce secured by her in Texas for cruelty from her first husband is invalid.

Woman Sues for Divorce for Peculiar Reason.

Mrs. Jencks was married to John A. Haney Jr. in Evansville, Ind., on May 31, 1889. They arrived in New York about three years ago. They had a disagreement, and Mrs. Haney, without informing her husband, started for Galveston to obtain a divorce. She went to live at Palestine, Tex., on June 13, 1897.

The decree shows that the case was heard on Dec. 7, 1897, in the District Court of Galveston County.

Mrs. Haney was married to Mr. Jencks on Aug. , 1899, in New Jersey, and it is this marriage she wants annulled on the ground that her Texas divorce from Haney is invalid according to the laws of that State.

Haney accepted the matter quietly and took another wife.

Should she obtain the annulment of her marriage to Mr. Jencks she again becomes, allowing the Texas divorce to have been illegal, the wife of Haney.

La Bretagne, the French line steamship from Havre, was reported east of Fire Island at 10:36 o'clock tonight. Count Boni de Castellane and Countess de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould, are passengers on the ship. La Bretagne will dock at the foot of Morton street, North River, about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Castellanes on La Bretagne Off Fire Island.

Through the east drive in upper Central Park, when the roadway was crowded with carriages at 3 o'clock this afternoon, a runaway horse, attached to a T cart plunged madly, the driver clinging helplessly to the reins while he strived to keep from harm two children who sat in the seat with him. The mad team was John P. Larney of 325 East Thirty-fifth street of the undertaking firm of Skelly & Larney. The children were Leo Larney and Thomas McCormick. The cart was overturned and the occupants hurled to the driveway with terrible force. An hour after the accident Larney died in Harlem Hospital from concussion of the brain, but the children, although painfully injured, will recover. The horse smashed into two other carriages before stopping, slightly injuring the drivers, J. Wichon and John McGowan.

Killed in Central Park Runaway.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, Commander M. R. S. MacKenzie, after a day in the fog at Sandy Hook, steamed up to the navy yard today and tied up to the Cob dock. The Prairie is detailed to carry government exhibits for the Paris exposition to Havre. It has returned from its first trip, and a lively one it was. Some of the jack tars have grievances.

Cruiser Prairie at Navy Yard.

On Christmas and New Year's days they had to hang over the side and scrub and paint, they say. The ship then lay at Havre.

One sailor who tried to steal away and go ashore without leave was drowned. The boat struck four hurricanes on the way over and a landsman was thrown by the rolling and had his skull fractured. The sailors claim the ship is undermanned.

LITTLE TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS.

I do not expect to remain in Chicago more than two or three days just now. This visit has only to do with the turning over of the department and a cursory examination of affairs. My appointment is probably of a temporary nature, and until it is made manifest I am to remain here permanently I shall not make provisions to that end. I expect to divide my time between here and St. Paul. There are no staff changes in contemplation. J. F. WADE.

GEN. WADE IN CHICAGO.

[General Wade arrived in the city yesterday morning, and at noon the Department of the Lakes was turned over to him as commander. He is at the Auditorium Annex.]

If Bishop Fowler was familiar with what organized labor is doing to elevate the standard of the laboring men of Chicago he probably would not criticise it as he did recently. There is a steady broadening of its sphere of influence, not only in the way of organizing new trades, but of advancing the wages of employés and generally elevating their standard of living. Any one familiar with the labor conditions which prevailed in Chicago say ten years ago need not be told what organized labor has done for the toilers. Most men who denounce organized labor have no personal knowledge of what it is doing or what its purposes are. Most of them cannot see anything reprehensible in corporate organization and combination no matter to what extreme it is carried, but the moment the laboring men combine for their protection they become in their eyes arch enemies of the peace of the republic and of mankind in general. If people only would investigate organized labor and learn what it is doing they would come to have different ideas regarding it. JAMES DALY.

BENEFITS OF UNION LABOR.

[Mr. Daly is President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and was reelected unanimously yesterday for another term. He is recognised as one of the labor leaders of Chicago.]

I not only am certain Mr. Bryan will be the nominee of the Democratic party, but I also am confident he will be the next President. The Democratic party's position on the question of bimetallism is, in my opinion, much stronger than in 1896. Events have shown beyond dispute that the Republican party conducted a campaign of false pretenses in 1896. In convention and on the stump, through its speakers, it pledged itself to bimetallism, but its insincerity in the matter is clearly proved by the financial bill now before Congress, in which it declares specifically for the gold standard. It then declared the Democratic party was the party of monometallism, but it is evident now it is the Republican party which is the party of monometallism. The Republican party undoubtedly is suffering from the evident sympathy of the present administration with the British in the war in the Transvaal. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that nine out of every ten people of this country are heartily in sympathy with the Boers, and it is right it should be so. CHARLES A. WALSH.

SURE OF BRYAN'S ELECTION.

[Mr. Walsh is Secretary of the National Democratic committee, and arrived at the Sherman House yesterday. He will remain here until after the meeting of the National committee in Washington on Feb. 22, and will assist Chairman Johnson in the work of the Executive and Ways and Means committees.]

I do not oppose the black man's entering politics, but earnestly advocate that he make a foundation for his political rights. We have had negroes in Congress, but they were not kept there for the reason that they had no property-holding, intelligent constituency to hold them in their places. I want the negro to learn to work for himself first of all, to build up a trade in which he can excel, and save his earnings until he can purchase his home or start himself in business. He then possesses some weight, and when you have enough such colored men in a community they become a factor in politics. Recently an attempt was made to get legislation through in Georgia which would disfranchise many negroes. A large delegation of property-holding black men went to the members of the Legislature and protested against the bill. They carried weight with them and the bill was overwhelmingly defeated. This is also the solution for the lynching problem. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

SOLVING NEGRO PROBLEM.

[Mr. Washington, who is regarded as the leading representative of the negro in the United States, delivered an address yesterday at Quinn Chapel.]

The people of Australia are intensely aroused over the Transvaal war, and are enthusiastic in their desire to contribute by every means in their power to British success. A great many more troops could have been raised, as the offers for enlistment were far in excess of the number called for. The troops sent are excellent soldiers, and are most admirably adapted to the style of fighting in Africa, their bush fighting fitting them for this much better than the English or other colonial troops. Australia is in a prosperous condition, great activity marking every line of business. N. COLLE.

ANXIOUS TO AID BRITISH.

[Mr. Colle is a prominent London merchant with Australian connections, and is on his return after several months' visit to Australia. He is at the Auditorium Annex.]

TO RETURN TO THE FACTORIES.

Striking Woodworkers Are Told They May Resume Labor in Piano Plants at the Old Scale.

The woodworkers who have been in the piano strike and lockout probably will return to work. Business Agent Miller of the Woodworkers' union said yesterday that the men had been told they could return if they wished. Business Agent Dold of the Pianoworkers' union said he understood the men who had been employed in the Kimball factory had expressed their willingness to return to work for the old scale.

The two unions, which are not friendly at present, probably will engage in a fight that the Chicago Federation of Labor will have to settle. Business Agent Dold denounced the woodworkers for giving up the fight.

Federation Elects Officers.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Chicago federation was held yesterday. Practically all the old officers were chosen by acclamation. John F. Schwerin of the piano workers was chosen reading clerk to succeed Cornelius O'Neil, who declined reelection. George Thompson declined reelection as financial secretary and was succeeded by Fred G. Hopp.

The list is as follows:

President—James Daly of the steamfitters.

Vice President—James H. Bowman of the pressmen.

Recording Secretary—Walter Carmody of the bridge and structural iron workers.

Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp of the cigarmakers.

Treasurer—John Mullay of the patternmakers.

Reading Clerk—John F. Schwerin, pianomakers.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas J. Sullivan of the cab drivers.

Members of the Executive committee—James H. Payne, Charles Dold, and John Fitzpatrick.

Resolutions Against Campbell.

Resolutions introduced by Delegate Dunn of the Horseshoers' union were passed denouncing State Senator Dan Campbell of the Nineteenth District because of alleged unfriendliness to organized labor for voting against the employés' deception and unlawful influence bill and in favor of the Case garnishment bill.

Against Butterine Bill.

Resolutions introduced by the Boxmakers and Sawyers' union, protesting against the passage of the butterine bill now in Congress, were adopted.

Will Pay Light Trimmers.

The Grievance committee reported City Electrician Ellicott had promised to give the arc light trimmers the money due them as soon as funds are available.

Master Plumbers Meet.

The Executive committee of the Illinois Master Plumbers' association held a meeting at the Sherman House to prepare the annual report for the annual convention of the association, which will be held in room 412 Masonic Temple on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The most serious problem confronting the plumbers at this convention will be the question of prices on plumbers' supplies. Prices on raw material have advanced since November, 1898, from 100 to 300 per cent. This great advance makes building at present almost prohibitory as an investment.

Speaking of the prevailing conditions, President O'Neill said:

"Take the small one-eighth-inch wrought iron pipe as an illustration. In November, 1898, this pipe cost $1.10 per hundred feet. Now the price on it is $4.25 per hundred feet. If the plumbers charged as much as formerly in proportion to these advances the cost to the builder would be at least $17 per hundred feet. The question before the convention will be what can be done to prevent this rapid advance."

POLICE RAID A DOG FIGHT.

Arrest 100 Men in an Archer Avenue Resort and Lock Them Up at Thirty-fifth Street.

Fifty policemen from the Thirty-fifth, Deering Street, and Brighton Park Stations, under the command of Lieutenants Eagan and Moore, raided a room in which a dog fight was in progress in George Piper's saloon, Archer avenue and Leavitt street, early on Sunday morning. One hundred men were arrested after a struggle and locked up at the Thirty-fifth Street Station, charged with being inmates of a disorderly house. Later they were released on bonds. Two hours previous to the raid the crowd gathered in Tracey's beer garden, Thirty-fifth and Morgan streets, where the dog fight had been scheduled to take place. Lieutenant Eagan learned of it, and, with a number of policemen, prevented the fight from taking place. Then the crowd went to Piper's

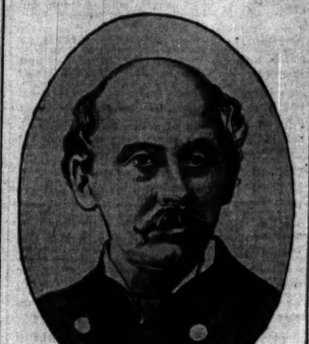
EX-CHIEF EBERSOLD DEAD

FORMER HEAD OF POLICE DEPARTMENT PASSES AWAY.

Starvation Resulting from Illness the Immediate Cause — Funeral Will Take Place on Wednesday Morning from Portland Avenue M. E. Church —After Serving Through the War He Became a Patrolman and Was Promoted Gradually.

Captain Frederick Ebersold, former Chief of Police, died yesterday at his residence, 4401 Lake avenue. He had been ill for nearly a year, and his death was due to starvation, he having been unable to partake of food for some time.

Captain Ebersold left a widow and six children, Frederick A., Julian O., Louis H., Julia F., Alice A., and Victoria C. Ebersold. Peter Ebersold, a brother, lives in the city. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning from the Portland Avenue German Methodist Episcopal Church, when addresses will be made in German by the Rev. Henry Apfelbach and the Rev. John and William Keller, and in English by the Rev. Robert McIntyre.



EX-CHIEF OF POLICE EBERSOLD.

[Mr. Ebersold died yesterday. The picture was taken in 1885, when he was Chief of Police.]

Came to America in 1856.

Frederick Ebersold was born in Zweibrücken, Bavaria, in 1841, and came to America alone in 1856. In 1857 he came to Chicago. Later he went to Mendota, Ill., where he enlisted in 1861 in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He was thrice wounded at the battle of Shiloh. After the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862, he was made Lieutenant. He was promoted to a Captaincy in January, 1865.

Returning to Chicago after the war, Captain Ebersold became a member of the police force, July 7, 1867, being assigned as patrolman to the old Armory Station. In 1868 he was assigned to duty at the Rush street bridge, and in 1870 was transferred to the Central Station as operator and interpreter. In 1879 he was promoted to a Captaincy. He had charge successively of the Harrison Street, Twelfth Street, and Madison Street Stations, then was transferred to the central detail, and thence to the armory as Captain.

In August, 1885, he was made Inspector. In November, 1885 he was appointed Chief of Police by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, succeeding Austin J. Doyle, who resigned. He held the position of Chief until Feb. 14, 1888, when Frederick H. Marsh took charge. In April, 1889, he was made an Inspector.

Largest Pension in the Department.

Having completed, during his term as Chief, his twentieth year of service on the police force, Captain Ebersold was entitled to a pension of $2,250 annually. He thus drew the heaviest pension allowed in the department.

After his retirement from the police force Captain Ebersold did not again appear prominently before the public.

It was during his term as Chief that the Haymarket riot occurred on May 4, 1886. The events which followed brought Ebersold into wide notice, and in this connection is recalled the controversy between himself and the late Inspector Schaack, then a Captain, as a result of the arrest, liberation, and successful flight of Schnaubelt, afterwards supposed to be the bomb thrower.

"Schaack unjustly blamed Ebersold in that affair," said Captain Buckley during the day. "The blame for the Anarchist's escape should have been laid to a man who was then an Assistant State's Attorney, who ridiculed the idea of holding Schnaubelt. What else could Ebersold do but order the release?"

ANNIE ELLSWORTH SMITH DIES.

Woman Who Sent First Telegraph Message Passes Away at New York.

New York, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Annie Ellsworth Smith, widow of Roswell Smith, founder of the Century company, died at her residence here today, aged 73 years. It was Mrs. Smith who, on May 24, 1844, when she was a girl of 17, sent the famous first telegraphic message, "What hath God wrought?" from the United States Supreme Court room, Washington, to Baltimore.

Her father, Henry L. Ellsworth, a son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, was the first Commissioner of Patents. He had been a college friend of S. F. B. Morse. Together they had endeavored to induce Congress to pass a bill granting $30,000 for the construction of a trial line between Washington and Baltimore. Morse had been seeking the help of Congress since 1838, but it was not until the last five minutes of the session of 1843-'44 that the bill was passed.

It was Annie Ellsworth who carried the news of the passage of the bill to Professor Morse the next morning, and he assured her she should send the first message. At her mother's suggestion Miss Ellsworth wrote down the words of the Psalmist, and they were sent in triplicate in the dot and line alphabet from Washington to Baltimore. The original message was given to Miss Ellsworth, and has always been in her keeping. The duplicate, which was returned from Baltimore to Washington, is in the Connecticut Historical rooms at Hartford.

In 1852 Miss Ellsworth married Roswell Smith in Lafayette, Ind. In 1870 they moved to New York, where Roswell Smith, in connection with the late Dr. J. G. Holland and the house of Charles Scribner & Co., founded Scribner's Monthly, the name of which was changed to the Century Magazine, published by the Century company, in 1881.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN E. ERICKSON, Chicago, died on Saturday morning at his residence, 92 Fowler street. He was 60 years old. Captain Erickson was born in Bergen, Norway, and came to the United States when 20 years old. He at once entered Lake Forest College, where he studied two years, and then came to Chicago. He worked for J. B. Shay, a dry-goods merchant in Lake street, until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private. Three years ago he retired from business on account of ill-health. Captain Erickson was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He left a widow and four children, Ernst A., Christian A., Gustav A. Schonlau of Liverpool, England.

WILLIAM G. WOOD, Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 141 Park avenue, after an operation. He had been ill only a week. Mr. Wood came to Chicago in 1862, and had been engaged ever since in the fire insurance business. He was the last surviving charter member of the Third Unitarian Church. Mr. Wood was born in Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1824. He left three children, George W., Walpole, and Miss Jessie Wood, all of Chicago.

MRS. ELIZA FELL DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill., wife of William G. Davis, publisher of the Bloomington Pantagraph, died yesterday at San Antonio, Tex., aged 55 years. Death resulted from an operation which was performed in Chicago six months ago.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

"THE SILK STORE," 111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Sensational Underwear Sale

A Sale—the character of which will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in Chicago. We will sell the remainder of our stock of Winter Underwear this week. We could not state the fact plainer, the qualities we offer for the prices we name will certainly do the business.

Prices will be clipped like this:

Every piece of Women's and Children's 75c and $1.00 Underwear will be sold for..... **39c**

Every pair of Women's $1.25 and $1.50 Wool Vests and Tights will be sold for..... **69c**

Every piece of Men's Wool Underwear in stock, values up to $3.50 per garment, will be sold for..... **$1.00**

Every $1.25 and $1.50 Women's Onelta Union Suits will be sold for..... **89c**

Every Women's $4.00 and $4.50 Fashoda Union Suits, wool, silk and wool and merino will be sold for..... **$1.98**

Every Women's $6.50 pure Silk and Union Suits will be sold for..... **$3.98**

Hundreds of items not mentioned will be proportionately reduced. Unprecedented values in Women's Lisle Thread Hosiery, 50c and 75c kinds, at..... **25c**

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"Kidnaped in New York."
Alhambra—"The Queen of Chinatown."
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Moth and the Flame."
Cycloramas—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn—"The Senator."
Grand Opera-House—"More Than Queen."
Great Northern—"A Contented Woman."
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hopkins'—Camille D'Arville and "Jim the Penman."
Lyric—Isham's Octoroons.
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Quo Vadis."
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Powers'—"Make Way for the Ladies."
Studebaker—"La Sonnambula."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

The Moth and the Flame.

A play in three acts by Clyde Fitch. Presented at the Columbia Theater by Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and their company.

THE CAST.

Edward Fletcher	Mr. Kelcey
Mr. Dawson	William Boag
Mr. Wolton	Charles Stedman
Douglas Rhodes	Harry M. Blake
Johnstone	Julian Reed
Fanshaw	Louis Payne
Primmins	Charles S. Robinson
Clergyman	Arthur Haven
Howes	R. A. Laidlaw
Marion Wolton	Miss Shannon
Mrs. Lorimer	Miss Ethel Winthrop
Mrs. Wolton	Miss Isabell Waldron
Nanette Rhodes	Miss Eleanor Franklin
Ethel	Miss Mabel Florence
Kitty	Miss Winona Shannon
Gertrude	Miss Emma Janvier
Blanche	Miss Maud Beckwith
Maid	Miss Alice Fond
Mrs. Fletcher	Mrs. Ferrin

"The Moth and the Flame" is by this time an old acquaintance if not a dear friend. Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon, who continue in the rights of proprietorship, brought it to the Columbia Theater last night, and there it will remain through the week. A Sunday night audience—and a big one—gave Mr. Fitch's society melodrama as warm a welcome as if it had been a novelty. In all likelihood it was a novelty to the majority of the persons in the assembly. That being the case the longer continued usefulness of the play is assured, for a Sunday night audience speaks the voice of a populous stratum of society. All Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon will have to do when the new play for which they are waiting comes to them is to dispose of the rights of "The Moth and the Flame" to some stock company syndicate.

While it cannot be said that the career of the play is wholly a matter of astonishment, it is surprising that Mr. Kelcey has been willing to be linked for so long a time to the rôle of Edward Fletcher. The same surprise is roused, too, at the thought of Miss Shannon and the rôle of Marion Walton. Either the actor and the actress have carried the play or the play has carried them. Or perhaps it has been an equal division of labor; for the play is stronger than any of its rôles. The first act is clever in construction and in dialogue, while the chapel situation of the second act is intense, possibly powerful—likewise sacrilegious—which means sensational. The satire on society developed as the church fills with guests is biting and entertaining. The crispness of the dialogue continues to the end of the play, offsetting some things that are mechanical and others that are mawkish and false.

The Senator.

Howard Hansel, the new leading man of the Dearborn stock company, made his first appearance with that organization yesterday afternoon in the rôle of Senator Rivers in "The Senator," one of W. H. Crane's former plays. Mr. Hansel proved to have many of the qualifications of a good stock company actor, an agreeable voice, a clear enunciation, and a prepossessing bearing and appearance. Freedom rather than ease of manner was demanded by the rôle which introduced him, and this attribute he supplied, an occasional suggestion of awkwardness helping out rather than injuring the character drawing. He might have shown more of the comedian's lightness of touch, but he did not burlesque the part. He was well supported, Julia Stuart making a good deal out of the part of the susceptible young widow, Mrs. Hillary, while Benjamin Johnson as Alexander Armstrong, Gardner Crane as the Count von Strahl, and Edward Mackay as Lieutenant Schuyler all contributed something to the general good effect. A young actor, Henry Stockbridge, signalized his entrance into the company by appearing as the Senator's private secretary. He found favor with the audience. H. D. Blakemore was seen as Ling Ching of the Chinese Legation.

Jim the Penman.

Camille D'Arville, the former comic opera singer, made her début in vaudeville at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater last summer. Now she is again in the city, still as a vaudeville entertainer, appearing this week at Hopkins' Theater. She made a conquest yesterday afternoon of the following of the South State street house, being called out as long as she would answer a summons. Miss D'Arville has popularized her repertory to some extent since she started out on her tour of the variety houses. In particular she has added two negro songs of unusual sweetness and melody. She has retained, however, two of her original selections, one of them a lullaby song, and it was this song yesterday which seemed to delight the house the most. Life on the vaudeville stage must agree with Miss D'Arville. She never looked better or seemed in better spirits. The stock company offering for the week is "Jim the Penman." Miss May Hosmer is back in the cast.

A Contented Woman.

The revised editions of the Hoyt farces continue to come to the Great Northern Theater, and they continue to please the Great Northern clientele. "A Contented Woman" was the offering yesterday, the presenting company having Miss Belle Archer at its head. Although the company was of average excellence, Miss Archer received from the audience the reception supposed to go to a star. In fact, Miss Archer is starring in the play, or being so extensively featured that the consequence is the same. Although "A Contented Woman" is less a musical farce than most of its companions in the Hoyt list, it has numerous openings through which songs can emerge. These intervals are now occupied by melodies of the day.

Isham's Octoroons.

Isham's Octoroons, an organization of colored players under the management of John W. Isham, began an engagement at the Lyric Theater yesterday afternoon. They were well received by the audience, and many of the specialties were warmly applauded. In the company is Belle Davis, who created somewhat of a sensation when she appeared here a year ago in the farce "Brown's in Town." Miss Davis sang several "coon" melodies and was recalled a number of times. The entertainment was divided into three parts, the first being a "Rag-Time Sketch," in which the balance of the company participated. It dealt in the mysteries of policy playing. The specialty division of the program which followed included, besides Miss Davis, the monologist, Billy Miller, Rastus and Banks, and William English. The finale was the musical medley, "Thirty Minutes Around the Operas."

MESSENGER BOY AS DETECTIVE.

Arthur Page, 13 Years Old, Causes the Arrest of Three Men on Charges of Robbery.

Arthur Page, a messenger boy, showed yesterday that he possessed the qualities of a good detective by causing the arrest of three alleged highwaymen whom he saw beat and rob an old man in Clark street, near Polk street. Page, who is 13 years old and of small stature, was on his way to deliver a message when he saw three robbers attacking the old man. After talking from their victim what valuables he had they fled. The boy followed them into a saloon and then notified the Harrison Street police. Patrolmen Herrman and Walsh were sent with the boy, who pointed out the three men. They were taken to the police station, where they gave their names as Edward Howard, Frank Murphy, and James O'Connell. The police were unable to find any trace of their victim, and they are now searching for him to compel him to prosecute the prisoners.

Extent of Britain's Coal.

There are 5,400 square miles of coalfields in Great Britain.

DEATHS.

BEAN—At Lakeside, Ill., Jan. 21, Mrs. Mary Young M. Bean, aged 67 years. Funeral private.

BULLARD—Sunday, Jan. 21 Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bullard, aged 9 years and 6 months. Funeral from late residence, 2562 North Hermitage-av., Ravenswood, to Rosehill, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 p. m.

ERICKSON—Captain Christian E., beloved husband of Agnete Erickson Jevne, and father of Earnest A., Christian, Arnt, and Florence May of Chicago, and Mrs. Gustav A. Schonlau of Liverpool, England, died Saturday morning, Jan. 20, aged 60 years 8 months and 14 days. Funeral on Tuesday from late residence, 92 Fowler-st., at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

EBERSOLD—Captain Frederick Ebersold, beloved husband of Julia S. Ebersold, beloved father of Fred A., Julian O., Julia F., Alice A., Victoria C., Louis H. Ebersold, Jan. 21, aged 59 years 10 months. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, from 4401 Lake-av. Service at Portland-Avenue German Methodist Church, 28th-st. and Portland-av., at 11 o'clock, thence to Rosehill. Members of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois.

HOLLINGWORTH—Frank Radford Hollingworth, Jan. 8, 1900, eldest son of the late F. T. Hollingworth of Winona, Minn.

JONES—Frances Elizabeth Jones, Sunday, Jan. 21, aged 5 months 24 days. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 23, at home of parents, 3614 Yale-av. Interment private.

JORLING—Carl Jorling, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1900, age 53. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune and Louisville papers please copy.

McKENZIE—Daniel J. McKenzie, Jan. 20, at residence, 12 Lomax-pl., husband of Eliza McKenzie, father of Thomas J., Albert W., Fred, Eliza, Frances, Daniel, and Robert McKenzie. Funeral Monday at 1 p. m. Burial at Oakwoods. London and Brighton (England) papers please copy.

MACK—Egbert Barnum Mack, beloved husband of Anna M. Mack and son of Mrs. Laura D. Staab, killed accidentally at Benton Harbor, Mich., aged 32. Leaves wife and two children. Funeral at late residence, 5823 Drexel-av., 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 23. Burial private.

PIERCE—Jan. 20, 1900, William J., beloved son of John and Mary Pierce, brother of George, Horace, and Thomas Pierce. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 1 p. m., from his parents' residence, 4259 Wentworth-av., to Oakwoods.

SMITH—Jan. 21, 1900, Annie Smith (née Brennan), aged 25 years, dearly beloved wife of Alfred J. Smith and sister of Mrs. Mary Loftus, Mrs. Sadie Nicholson, and Kittie and Della Brennan. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock, from late residence, 562 E. Division-st., to Holy Name Cathedral, where requiem high mass will be celebrated. By carriages to Calvary.

SMELTZER—Clark M. Smeltzer, husband of the late Lizzie Sneltzer (née Walsh). Funeral will take place Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900, from late residence, 12 Ladin-st., at 10 o'clock, from St. Jarlath's Church, by carriages to Calvary.

SNOW—Jan. 21, Elizabeth E. Snow, aged 72, wife of the late Solomon Snow, mother of W. C. and Ed Snow, Mrs. C. E. Barrett. Services at Rosehill Chapel, Monday, 1:30 p. m. Special car N. W. 1 o'clock train. Friends invited.

SCHWARTZ—Jennie Schwartz, aged 18 years and 9 months, beloved daughter of Charles and Betsy Schwartz, née Abrahams, at residence, 3815 Vernon-av. Funeral Tuesday, 10 a. m., to Graceland. New York papers please copy.

WISER—Lena Wiser, née Grossman, wife of C. H. Wiser. Funeral Monday, at 12 o'clock, from late residence, 408 S. Prairie-av., Austin. Carriages to Rosehill.

WOOD—Jan. 21, 1900, William G. Wood, aged 75 years, at his residence, 141 Park-av. Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m., from Third Unitarian Church, Monroe-st., west of Kedzie-av.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900.

Not Easy to Withdraw Circulation.

It is asked why the national banks of New York City did not deposit bonds and take out circulation during the monetary stringency last year, instead of asking the Treasury department to deposit its funds to relieve that stringency. It was in the power of the banks, by depositing bonds, which they could have borrowed if they did not own them, to take out notes to the amount of $26,000,000. Those banks did nothing of the kind. One reason for this failure seems to be the fact that it is so much easier to take out circulation than to withdraw it. Suppose the New York banks, to meet a temporary demand for currency, had taken out notes to the amount of $26,000,000, and then, the emergency being at an end, desired to withdraw those notes. They would have to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States "lawful money" for the redemption of the notes. But the national bank act provides that "not more than three millions of dollars of lawful money shall be deposited during any one calendar month for this purpose." So it would take nearly nine months to withdraw notes to the amount of $26,000,000, the urgent demand for which, it is assumed, would last for only a short time. This limitation on withdrawals dates back to a time when national bank notes formed a larger part of the circulating medium than they do now, and when it was feared the money market could be manipulated by extensive sudden withdrawals. The limitation may be a wise one yet, but its existence is calculated to make banks slow about taking out circulation to meet a stringency for the gratuitous use of government funds.

Not Interest on Government Deposits.

A correspondent asks if the national government gets any interest on the funds intrusted by it to banks which are designated as depositories of public moneys. It does not get any interest and it never has done so. No bank has ever offered to pay any interest. It is not the custom of bankers or of people generally to offer to do what the law does not require of them. While the government makes nothing out of these deposits, the banks which hold them often make considerable. They have the interest—whether 3, 4, or 5 per cent—on the bonds they have to deposit as security, and they have also what they are able to make by loaning out the government funds they hold. When business is dull, the demand for money light, and the rates low, the profits of a bank off government deposits are inconsiderable. When high rates prevail, as was the case in New York last year because of stock market speculations, the profits are large. They are as acceptable to a big bank as they are to a small one. As at times the banks make so much out of government moneys, the policy of making them depositories "necessarily involves"—as Secretary Windom said eleven years ago—"temptation to favoritism of the most objectionable character." Where no favoritism actually has been shown the charge is made and has its effect. Secretary Fairchild may or may not have shown favoritism, but the Republican platform of 1888, which was reported by the Hon. William McKinley, denounced "the Democratic policy of loaning government money without interest to 'pet banks.'" The government gets no interest if it keeps its funds in the Subtreasuries, but it escapes the complaint—to use the language of Secretary Windom—that "it is manifestly unfair to the people to give the banks the use of their money while they are required by the banks to pay from 6 to 8 per cent interest on it."

THREE MEN TO A CAR.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to compel the street railroad companies of New York City to have three men on duty during the "rush" hours on each of the large cars in use now. One man is to run the car. Another is to collect fares. The third is to look after the getting on and off of passengers. The reasons why it is proposed to make the companies put on this third man will suggest themselves at once to every Chicagoan who has ever been on a street car during the "rush" hours. Much of the time the conductor is inside the car collecting fares. When he gives the signal to go ahead he does so usually "on information and belief," for he is unable to see from the inside of the car whether all who desire to get on or off have done so. Occasionally he makes a mistake, and the consequences are disastrous. Many an elderly or feeble person has been injured by the sudden starting of a car. When the rear platforms are as crowded as they usually are in the "rush" hours there is special need of the presence there of some one in authority to make way for passengers and help them on and off. With the electric cars, which have higher platforms, help is often needed.

Probably it will be useless to appeal to the Chicago traction companies to put on this third man, though his services would be so valuable. The policy of those companies is to keep down the number of men on the cars as much as possible. To get along with a smaller number of motormen they run cars in trains, a practice not tolerated elsewhere and intolerable and outrageous anywhere.

In New York City every car has its conductor and motorman. In Chicago three cars and a grip have one motorman and three conductors. In the old horse car days, with its small number of passengers, each car had two men. Now there is practically only one man to a larger car, loaded down with passengers. This avails dividends, but it endangers the safety of passengers and adds to the discomforts of travel.

Every Chicago street car should have two men on it at all times. During the "rush" hours, when a car may have from 60 to 100 passengers on board, and it is humanly impossible for a conductor to force his way through the compacted, sweltering mass to satisfy himself it is safe to give the signal to go ahead, every car should have three men.

CULLOM'S STRANGE CONVERSION.

Senator Cullom has served in the Senate for seventeen years. During that period he has had to study and vote a number of times on the questions involved in the admission of Senators who claimed seats as gubernatorial appointees. As the result of much meditation over constitutional law he came to the deliberate conclusion that when a Legislature has had a full opportunity to elect a Senator and has failed to do so a Governor should not be permitted to fill the vacancy so deliberately created. Being clear in his mind on this point, Mr. Culom voted a few years ago against the admission of Mr. Corbett, although in that case the Legislature failed to organize, and hence never had an opportunity to elect a Senator.

Senator Cullom has done what few men do. He has changed his mind on a question of fact and of law. No new arguments have been advanced to support those which failed to convince him a few years ago. No new facts bearing on the question have been brought to light. Nevertheless the Senator says: "I have become convinced after honest investigation that my previous position was wrong." The Senator admits he does not like to change his opinions. Few men do, except where questions of policy or expediency are concerned or new facts are laid before them. But Senator Cullom has changed his constitutional opinions and is going to vote to admit the "fascinating" Quay, whom he knows, while he would not vote to admit Corbett, whom he knew slightly, if at all.

Senator Cullom says the best lawyers on the Republican side—Senator Spooner, for instance—are going to vote for Quay as they did for Corbett. That is proper. They are consistent in their legal opinions. But they are no better lawyers now than when they failed to convince Senator Cullom that Mr. Corbett should be seated. Something besides respect for their legal ability has made Senator Cullom change front. There cannot have "shone from heaven a great light around about him" to work his conversion. Quay gets no help from that quarter. It must have been the "gospel light" which shines in Quay's pleading eyes and the pleasing, conciliatory ways of the dear man which had an effect on Cullom.

The Senator admits the Pennsylvania constitution requires the Governor, in the event of a Senatorial vacancy during a recess, to convene the Legislature to fill it. The Senate is not legally bound by such a provision in a State constitution, but it has moral weight. Its existence takes all force from the argument that the people of Pennsylvania ought not to be deprived of representation. Had their Governor done his duty the Legislature would have been convened long ago to elect a Senator. He should not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong for the benefit of Quay, a man whom the people of Pennsylvania do not want as their representative. He may be popular in the Senate; he is not in his own country.

We fear there may be some persons in Illinois who, emulating the frankness and candor of Senator Cullom, may say that they, too, have changed their minds and that they are not so certain as they were that his reelection to the United States Senate is desirable. They may say bluntly that the man who changes his views on constitutional questions for personal reasons, so that he may have an excuse for voting against the law and the precedents for the admission of a man with Quay's antecedents to the Senate, is not the most acceptable of Senatorial candidates. The Senator is furnishing reason for a "restudy" and revision of opinions previously held as to the desirability of his reelection.

OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH LABOR.

A significant contribution on this subject from the pen of J. Keir Hardie, ex-member of Parliament, appears in a recent London journal. It is significant not only from the relative importance accorded by this leader in the socialistic wing of the British labor movement to the established and more conservative lines of effort in that movement, but also from the prediction made that British wage-earners are nearing some successful effort toward political solidarity.

"The great and growing cooperative movement," often charged by Socialists with capitalistic and reactionary motives, is credited with having attained striking success "in an age noted for its marvelous achievements in the kingdom of commerce." The Friendly Societies, applying the principle of mutual insurance among their enormous membership, are adjudged likely "more and more to attract the steady, thinking element among the working classes," and trade unionism is alleged to have "hitherto been rightly looked upon as the highest embodiment of the aspirations of the workers." This last branch of the labor movement is declared to have secured recognition of the principle of a "fixed minimum" in wages, "not merely as a pious aspiration. . . . but as an undeniable right," and recognition also of the fact that "a starved population is bad economy." Organized labor's next struggle with organized capital, after the next recurrent depression, is held likely to take place on a scale of magnitude hitherto unknown, but this event is not expected to occur at least during the current year. For the present period of industrial peace, therefore, the subject of preëminent importance for the British labor world is held to be that of labor representation in Parliament.

The fact that there are but ten paid representatives of working class organizations among the 670 members of the present House of Commons is attributed not to lack of payment of members, since "one shilling a year from the members of the trade unions would keep 300 men in Parliament," nor to election expenses, though these constitute a serious obstacle in the way of candidacies. Neither is it attributed to indifference on the part of wage-earners to the idea of independent political action, nor, "with the exception of a possible dozen of the higher trade-union officials," to objection among labor officials to such action. "The absence of unity," Mr. Hardie insists, "is the one and only cause of political impotence;" and he evidently believes that there is sufficient unity of aim in the ranks of labor to render unity of action practicable if only the proper watchword could be found. Accordingly he views with great expectations two conferences on the subject, one held since his writing between representatives of different labor and radical groups in Scotland and another to be held in England next month under the auspices of the Parliamentary committee of the British Trade Union Congress.

British labor has made many efforts toward political unity in the past, and though the degree of success aimed at has never been approximated, some degree of distinctive labor representation not only in Parliament but in local bodies generally has been attained. The efforts continue, and Mr. Hardie, with his natural hopefulness of temperament, anticipates "the opening of a new era for labor" through a "militant labor party in the House of Commons," at or near the beginning of the next century. Whatever the fate of this optimistic prediction may be, those efforts, owing to the self-control and the superior leadership of organized labor in Great Britain, will enlist more than local interest.

ECONOMY OF BROAD TIRES.

It is pleasing to behold the Chronicle and News falling into line in support of the suggestion made by THE TRIBUNE years ago that traffic teams be compelled to have broad tires. This paper urged unavailingly that that be done, until it grew weary of well doing. Perhaps the reform it was the first to advocate may be put through, now that reform has the valued support of the influential organs which have been mentioned.

Broad tires will benefit property-owners because pavements they are taxed heavily to construct will not wear out so rapidly. Broad tires will benefit team owners because the better the pavement the less the cost of teaming. At present the team owners cut up pavements into mincemeat with the narrow tires of their teams, and then grumble at the expense and inconvenience they are put to by the bad condition of the pavements. When broad tires come into use there will not be so many break-downs of teams while trying to turn out of street railroad tracks. Then the men and women who use the cars will not be delayed so often as they are now by dismantled coal wagons and the wrecks of other vehicles which meander along the streets in the last stages of decrepitude.

Given broad tires property-owners will be willing to go to the expense of better pavements. They will accept asphalt where they now insist on cedar block or macadam. Then the merchants and others who have traffic teams will find their hauling will not cost them so much. The wear and tear of horseflesh and of teams will be less. But team owners must not expect to get something for nothing. The world is not run that way. The substitution of broad for narrow tires will make their teams cost a little more. They will, however, speedily get back all that extra money, with interest thereon, because of the reduction in operating expenses. Nothing but perverse, unthinking conservatism has kept the men who will be most benefited by wide tires from adopting them years ago.

INDIA'S COLOSSAL TASK.

The famine in India is assuming appalling proportions, and the government has on its hands a task of magnitude. In times past Great Britain generally has rendered material assistance in the way of contributions for relief of the Queen's starving subjects, but this year England is too busy expending money, and blood as well, in south Africa to be able to furnish any aid, and so there will be no Mansion House fund, despite the fact that it never before was so badly needed.

Fortunately, the Indian government, having had to deal with these terrible famines so often, has the work of relief thoroughly organized, and thus is enabled to make a minimum of food go much farther than was the case before system took the place of haphazard assistance. Nevertheless, the natives, who at best are poorly nurtured, will die by thousands.

An idea of the extent of the famine can be gained from the statement made in Calcutta the other day by the Viceroy of India. Lord Curzon said that, while the greatest number of persons to whom relief had been granted in any previous famine was 1,250,000, there were already on the relief list this year over 3,000,000. When it is realized that this number must be largely increased before fresh crops can be raised, and that there are nearly 50,000,000 people in the districts affected, it becomes apparent that a calamity of a colossal nature is impending.

Past experience shows that the number of deaths from starvation will be considerably augmented by the disinclination of persons to make known their condition. Too proud to ask for assistance, in many cases they slowly die by inches unless their needs are accidentally discovered.

LIMITATION OF INHERITANCES.

President Logan of the New York State Bar association is in favor of a statutory limitation of inheritances. He would draw the line at $10,000,000 for the following reasons:

1. There is at the present day no good purpose to be served by giving a man power to transmit more than $10,000,000.

2. The great power which great wealth gives cannot be intrusted as safely to those who inherit the wealth as to those who acquire it by their own exertions.

3. No vested right would be infringed and no injustice done to any one by the proposed legislation.

As regards the first reason, it may be admitted that it is not necessary an heir, even though he be a Vanderbilt or an Astor, should be given more than $10,000,000. He who has that amount of money, or a few millions less than that even, has himself alone to blame if he cannot live comfortably without eating into his capital. It is true that ten millions today is far from meaning what it did a century ago. Nevertheless, it is enough to live on.

The second reason of the President of the bar association is open to attack. The statement that the inheritor of great wealth is more likely to make a harmful use of the power it gives him than his father did is too broad. The sons of rich men are not necessarily their own enemies or enemies of the public welfare. There have been instances where the second generation has made a better use of wealth than the first did. Sometimes the father has devoted himself exclusively and remorselessly to the accumulation of money. The son, while adding to the wealth he inherited, has been more generous and public spirited than the father. The community has had less to dread from him and his money. Persons who favor a limitation of inheritance on the ground that inherited wealth needs must be more harmful to the community than earned wealth must prove their case before they can get their limitation. They will find it difficult to do so.

If a leading lawyer is of the opinion that no vested right would be infringed by a limitation of $10,000,000 on inheritances, it may well be assumed that there would be no infringement. But were such a limitation established, and with it the principle that the departments shall be reduced to four—viz.: those of law, public safety, public improvements, and accounts; that the heads of these shall be appointed and be removable at will by the Mayor without approval by the Council, and that the latter estates. Lawyers should discourage the setting of precedents Socialists will appeal to.

The effectiveness of the proposed limitation is doubtful. There can always be found lawyers who can tell clients how to evade statutes which other lawyers have drafted. There are not in this country at present many men who wish to leave more than $10,000,000 to any one heir. Those who do wish to leave larger sums will find some way to get around a legal limitation.

CHURCHES AND ADVERTISING.

The Plymouth Congregational Church of Des Moines is one of the most prosperous in the State of Iowa, but it is endeavoring to increase its usefulness by reaching people who are not now in attendance at any church. The directors at a recent meeting decided to use a certain amount of space in the daily newspapers to present to the readers the subjects of the sermons delivered each Sunday.

When the proposal was made some of the congregation objected, but the pastor contended that advertising is just as essential to a church as to any legitimate business. If the wicked advertise their temptations the same weapons should be used by the church. The directors declared there was no impropriety, for if one soul is saved through advertising the expense and the means are justified. The Chicago churches advertise in the Sunday newspapers by means of small announcements set solid and printed in the classified columns. The Plymouth Church uses display, and a recent issue of the Iowa State Capital contained an advertisement one inch deep across seven columns, in good sized type, after the style of the theatrical and sporting advertisements in the Cincinnati newspapers.

There is no doubt that these advertisements will be effective. The plan might be followed by some Chicago churches. Several congregations here have used billboard announcements without much result, although all benefit by the religious announcements in the Sunday newspapers. One church on the North Side sent out circulars every Sunday for nearly a year and almost without result. The trouble with the circulars is that they do not reach the right class. The only way to advertise a church is in a Sunday newspaper, and the subject of the sermon must be such as to tempt the reader to drop his paper to go to church; and if he is to be kept in church the sermon must be good enough to make him wish to come again.

USELESS INVESTIGATIONS.

An illustration of the wasteful ways of municipalities is found in Baltimore. The City Council has just appropriated money for an investigation of the results of municipal ownership of electric lighting in other cities, and the Mayor has appointed a commission whose members will travel around the country and gather material on the subject. The new Mayor of Baltimore is a reformer and is using his efforts to reduce expenses. It seems strange that he did not know the appropriation is an extravagance. There are at present half a dozen good books and magazine articles dealing with the subject. Each of these gives the careful investigations of men who have made long study of municipal lighting. If the members of the Council and the Mayor would read some of these books they would find out all they want to know. The reports of the municipal lighting plants may be had on application by mail, and from these can be learned whether or not the plan is profitable. The junkets of such commissions usually result in the publication of a carelessly gotten together and incomplete report, containing a mass of information, without an index, and no one would exchange it for a good article on the subject by an expert.

LARKS FOR WOMEN.

Notwithstanding the vaunted equality between the sexes there is one point at least where a woman always appears at a disadvantage beside a man, and that is in the matter of larks. With a thoroughly human and natural desire to escape sometimes from restraints and conventions, she is at a loss to know where to look for a safety valve. In spite of recent plain tales from New York the majority of women do not relish the flavor of cocktails; they would as soon take to snuff as to smoke, and as for secret attendance at variety shows, such escapades are only conducive to melancholia. Ruth McEnery Stuart, in one of her recent stories, betrays an intelligent understanding of the situation when she describes how a pent-up old maid, whose life had been a continued martyrdom to the making of green moss mats, suddenly shut herself up in her room one day and riotously indulged herself in the making of a red mat. But even mats are denied to the modern woman and she can be fiery only in the matter of decoration. It really seems as if there was nothing to do but to resort to those old resources, fiction and confections, and these are but paltry privileges when compared with the masculine equivalents.

OHIO MUNICIPAL CODE.

Under an act passed by the Ohio Legislature April 25, 1898, Governor Bushnell appointed Judge David F. Pugh and the Hon. Edward Kibler as a commission to recommend a revision of the laws governing cities. In setting about their work these gentlemen chose the common-sense method of personal investigation on the spot as to the operation of existing laws in the different cities of the State, and the result of these illuminating inquiries has been the submission by the commission to the present Legislature of a proposed complete municipal code, which, if adopted, will not only be the most advanced general law in this country governing cities, but will be quite abreast of the new charter which, having been formulated by the city itself, has just gone into effect in San Francisco.

The proposed Ohio code is designed to secure five general results—namely: An increase of the powers of municipalities, the placing of a part of these powers directly in the hands of the people, a rearrangement of the framework of city governments, a more stringent application of checks against abuses by such governments as well as by the Legislature itself, and the prevention of partisan control of city elections. It accordingly provides: (1) That cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants may own and operate street railways, and that all cities and towns of 3,000 or more people may own and operate their telephone, gas, electric light, and water systems; (2) that such ventures in municipal ownership must be approved by popular vote, and that no franchises for such services can be conferred upon private companies without such a vote; (3) that every City Council shall be reduced to seven members, three of whom shall be elected at large and the rest from four districts; that the departments shall be reduced to four—viz.: those of law, public safety, public improvements, and accounts; that the heads of these shall be appointed and be removable at will by the Mayor without approval by the Council, and that the latter body, the Mayor, the Police Judge, the Police Clerk, and the City Treasurer shall be the only elective officers. (4) That executive and legislative powers—with the exception of the Mayor's veto power—shall be lodged strictly in the hands of different persons, and that aside from the elective officers named and the heads of departments all public officers shall be appointed from civil service lists; also that no special legislation for particular cities or subclasses shall in future be passed—a provision, however, having only moral force as regards future Legislatures. It might be remarked that in British cities the municipal bodies exercise both legislative and executive powers—a union which is essentially natural and logical—that civil service examinations do not prevail, and that Parliament can and does continually pass special legislation for particular cities. This fact is suggestive of the extent to which, for the sake of checks upon unreliable officials, we resort to illogical, cumbersome, or hard and fast restrictions in city government. All the provisions named under this head are essentially corrective and not constructive. (5) That all nominations for elective office must be made by petition only, and that no party name can appear upon the ballot.

Each of these five proposed changes is of vital importance. That there will be strenuous opposition from party organizations to the last of the five, and from corporate interests to the referendum provision as well as to the authority for extending public ownership, is a foregone conclusion. It is certain, however, that all cities outside of Ohio will view with appreciative interest this effort for better local government through new expedients.

ILLINOIS RIVER dogfish are shipped to the East in great quantities and used for food. Nothing seems to have been created entirely in vain.

THE St. Louis Republic takes advantage of the Chicago sewage scare to urge upon the St. Louis authorities the immediate necessity of establishing a filtration plant. In this way the Republic skillfully seizes the dilemma by both horns.

THERE is no side door entrance in the Sunday grocery store closing reform.

THE fact has been pointed out that Chicago is now on an island. To the people of South Chicago there is nothing new in the sensation.

THE Boston Press Post speaks retrospectively of the Ferris wheel as about the "only thing on the Midway that was calculated to elevate humanity." Our Boston contemporary errs grievously. There was a balloon also, and a bucking broncho.

PRESIDENT HARPER, it will be noticed, is doing a little sporadic blushing for that part of his country known as Illinois.

THOSE golfers who are howling for a snow dressing for their greens should bear in mind that the drainage canal is the principal thing just now, and the drainage canal is not suffering for snow.

PERSONAL property taxes are now due, and are needed, we are informed, for the purpose of paying rebates on special assessments of the period of 1892 or earlier.

ST. LOUIS is about to be indebted to Chicago for an improvement in the quality of the fish in the Mississippi River.

A GRANDSON-IN-LAW of President Kruger is reported to have been captured by the British, but our understanding is that Oom Paul has plenty of excellent material on hand to exchange for the young man.

"DR." DOWIE'S latest method of giving a Sunday spread to his followers is to use graphophones.

IT is interesting to notice that when the followers of Quay and Clark are accused of having formed a combination both sides resent it as an insult.

THE Georgia woman who has started a new religion in which bicycle riding is declared to be a deadly sin can hardly be accused of having wheels in her head.

IN case of a collision with Russia, it may be Japan's idea to use China as a buffer.

AFTER a short illness, Superintendent Groos is at work again.

GUBERNATORIAL COMMENT.

The Republicans of Perry County will hold their convention at Duquoin on the 30th inst., and will thus be first in the field.—Joliet Republican.

"The Chicago Tribune's" most pertinent paragraph on the Cullom-Tanner fight is that "Senator Cullom is fortunate in his enemies."—Alton Republican.

"The Chicago Tribune" speaks in the most complimentary terms of Judge Carter of that city and urges him to announce himself as a candidate for Governor.—Elgin News.

Judge Haney of Chicago is heading for this part of the State. The Judge will be handsomely received, as are all good Republicans who come this way.—Pana Beacon Light.

Judge Carter is right about one thing, and that is that the Gubernatorial contest is still open. The candidates now out do not own the field. Any one is free to enter the race.—Rockford Republican-Register.

A whole lot of us country fellows voted for Tanner because he was the nominee of the party machine. We are going to give it up. Many of us would rather vote for the Democratic nominee than for a machine-made Republican candidate ground out by the bosses.—Hinckley Review.

So far as Winnebago County is concerned sentiment is unquestionably for Judge Haney, and with Lorimer and Jamieson eliminated from the fight Haney would prove a big favorite before the county convention. But whether he could win with his present toe weights is debatable.—Rockford Star.

The discussion which has broken out in Chicago in favor of making Judge Carter a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor is a natural outcome of the public protest against the boss dictation which has assumed to control Republican action not only in that city but in the State.—Rockford Register-Gazette.

The latest sensation in political circles is the springing of Judge Carter's boom in Chicago again. The big four have little to say at present and are evidently awaiting developments. There is no denying the fact that considerable consternation was shown in Judge Haney's headquarters over the report.—Joliet News.

The people of Chicago have no objection to Judge Haney, whom they rate as a good man, but they do object to being delivered to him noiseless volens. If "Billy" Lorimer and "Doc" Jamieson were not behind Haney he would be a strong candidate, and it is plain that, while they put him in the race, their friendship is handicapping him.—Rockford Star.

The worst of all is that one or two politicians seem to think that the State of Illinois is their peculiar and individual hunting grounds, and in effect put up signs reading: "Trespassers not allowed on this territory." Their followers all over the State become their wardens and follow them like a pack of hounds. It is high time that voters asserted their independence and dictated the men for office.—Elgin News.

The candidacy of Judge Haney for Governor doesn't seem to grow. There seems to have been some mistake about the planting of it. The cheerful alacrity with which the five Chicago bosses admitted after their conference at Springfield that they were Cook County, and that "Cook County was Illinois, and that Cook County had agreed upon Haney," has evidently produced a chilliness in the political atmosphere which is not conducive to the healthy development of the Judge's Gubernatorial harvest prospects.—Pontiac Leader.

As the time approaches for the holding of the county conventions the horizon begins to clear. Little Boone County, in the extreme north, holds the first convention. It has a couple of delegates, and Judge Charles E. Fuller always carries them around in his vest pocket. Judge Fuller is now playing undisturbed on the Cook County bench for Judge Haney. Harry Ward has promised to deliver Perry to Haney. Perry is another little county which makes the most of its opportunity. The only way of attracting attention to these two counties and their probable action is for them to hold their conventions at the same time.—Paris Beacon.

There is some talk of another candidate for Governor springing up in Cook County, and Judge Orrin N. Carter is said to be the man. There is some difficulty in getting all the warring factions into line for Judge Haney, though it is still possible that a truce may be arranged that will give an undisputed field in Cook. A good deal will depend on the character of the men who are most conspicuous in working up the Haney interest. If he becomes as the candidate of a large element of disinterested Republicans men who have no particular ambition to gratify through his candidacy—the party outside of Cook may give due consideration to his claims, but if he is the candidate of a set of manipulators who are chiefly in politics for the deals they can arrange his case will be prejudiced from the first.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

IN PLAYFUL EARNEST.—Chicagoans are already beginning to have fun with their brand new river. Hundreds of people who cross the Jackson street bridge have had their attention arrested by the spectacle of a solitary fisherman, sitting patient and motionless on the dock below and intently watching a cork, which bobs on the gently rippling current of the river. The lone fisherman is most persistent. Men going to work early in the morning see him already in his seat, holding his lath fishing pole, and belated loiterers going home at midnight find him still keeping vigil over the quiet stream.

On all sides of the disciple of Izaak Walton, who appears to be of African descent, are

OPENING OF THE SUMMER EXCURSION SEASON.

stuck up signs calling attention to the wonderful attractions of the Chicago River as a fishing and bathing resort.

The sign nearest the fisherman's right hand reads as follows:

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GOOSE ISLAND.

Another reads:

GOOD FISHING TODAY.

There is also this announcement:

GENUINE MISSISSIPPI RIVER CHANNEL "CAT" SEASON OPENS ON FEB. 1.

It is not recorded that the lone fisherman has as yet landed anything in the shape of a fish, though that is not surprising, inasmuch as he is nothing more than a skillfully prepared dummy, arranged and set up by some waggish clerks in a Market street wholesale house.

MAKING A GOVERNMENT IN CRETE.—Prince George of Greece went home to Athens for a visit the other day, after completing the first year of his occupancy of the Governorship of the unhappy island of Crete. The young Prince was received with great enthusiasm, for he has done more in a year to establish a stable government in Crete than all the Admirals and other representatives of the great powers were able to accomplish before him. A majority of the inhabitants of the island are anxious for annexation to Greece, and they look with more favor, therefore, on a Grecian Governor than they would on a ruler of any other nationality.

Prince George of Greece.

Prince George, who is the practical dictator of the island, acting as the Commissioner General of the great powers, has succeeded in persuading the warlike and desperate inhabitants of the island to give up their arms, and to a remarkable degree he has conciliated the Mohammedan minority among the population. There are now left in Crete barely 1,200 foreign soldiers, and yet there is almost no disorder of any kind.

Not the least of the causes of Prince George's great popularity among the splendid Cretan race of six-footers are his gigantic stature and his bluff, hearty manner. He makes it a practice also to visit the mosques of the Mohammedans, and has even appointed a Mohammedan among the members of his Privy Council. It is known also that he is heartily in sympathy with the national aspirations of annexation to Greece. In spite of all the good work he has done, however, there is still great distress and destitution on the island, several thousand peasant families being without permanent places of residence and almost entirely without means of making a living.

POOR "LO" TO LOSE ANOTHER EMPIRE.—The people of North Dakota are certain that within the next few months they will succeed in having thrown open for settlement more than 250,000 acres of fertile land, which is now occupied as a reservation by the Fort Totten Indians. These lands lie immediately south of

New Indian Lands for White Settlers.

and adjoining Devil's Lake, and can easily support, it is claimed, a white population of 12,000 or 15,000. It is reported that the signature of nearly every Indian on the reservation has been secured to a petition asking the national government to remove them to the Standing Rock Agency. A great mass-meeting of the white residents of the three counties directly interested will be held at Devil's Lake next week for the purpose of taking action looking to the carrying out of the project. In anticipation of the opening of the reservation money has been subscribed for the building of a bridge across the so-called "Narrows" of Devil's Lake, at the point on the map marked by a star. As soon as the reservation is opened North Dakota looks for an old-fashioned Oklahoma boom.

OLDEST POSTMASTER IN POINT OF SERVICE.—Down at the Village of Azalia, Ind., lives an old man, who proudly claims the record as the oldest postmaster in the country in point of service. He first took charge of the Azalia office back in 1869, afterwards receiving his commission from Postmaster General Blair. Since 1869 he has been distributing the mail without a break. Once, when Cleveland was elected President the first time, an attempt was made to oust him, but it failed miserably, and since then no one has even ventured to dispute his right to the office. It is generally considered that the only power which will ever succeed in dispossessing Joel is the old gentleman with the scythe and hourglass. Not once during the forty-one years of his occupancy has any correction been made in his accounts with the department, and he is extremely popular with all the people of Azalia.

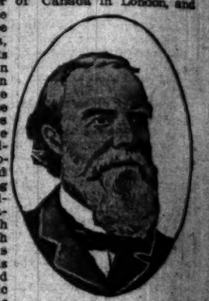
Joel Newsom's Postoffice.

When Joel first became entitled to write P. M. after his name only one mail a week came to Azalia. Now that enterprising village proudly boasts two mails a day. When he started to stamp letters it cost five cents to mail each letter while the postage on weekly papers was 20 cents a year. Soldiers' letters could be franked, but were charged for at their destination.

The most exciting event in Mr. Newsom's career as postmaster occurred in 1862, when Frank Reno, a noted Indiana bandit of the old days, cracked the postoffice safe and disappeared with $8,000 in government bonds. The bonds were afterwards recovered and Frank was hanged by a mob at New Albany, Ind., so "Uncle" Joel came out of that affair without loss.

Mr. Newsom is a Republican, but, as befits a postmaster for life, never betrays any "pernicious activity."

SELF-MADE AMERICAN PEER.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Resident Commissioner of Canada in London, and member of the British House of Lords, is, save for his birth, an American product. The vast fortune which enables him to devote a million dollars to equipping and transporting an entire regiment of Canadian rough riders to south Africa was made in this country, and the patriotic peer still has large investments in the United States. He landed in Canada many years ago, if not a barefooted boy, at least the almost penniless son of a Scottish gentleman. He thought there were greater opportunities for making money in far off Labrador, and he tramped on foot overland from Montreal to the land of his desire. There he lived in practical exile for fifteen years, even supplies from civilization reaching him but twice each year. But during those fifteen years he was appointed Governor of the great Hudson Bay company and laid the foundation of his present wealth. His house in Montreal is one of the show places of Canada, and the poor Scotch lad is now living in England in the ancient seat of the Lyttons, and is himself a member of the House of Lords. One of his plans for the improvement of Canada is the establishment of schools, where young emigrants from the old country may be given a practical training in agriculture, mining, and ranching, coupled with a military education. He has also made many donations to the City of Montreal, in honor of which city is his name Mount Royal.



Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

ELECTRICITY ON MODERN CANALS.—The opening of the drainage canal lends special interest to the part which electricity is playing in the operation of the great modern canals of modern Europe. One of the most interesting of the many ways in which electricity is utilized on the new German canal from Dortmund to the Ems is as a means of propelling the heavy tow boats. A trolley has been built along one bank of the waterway, from which a motor engine gets its power. This engine travels along a track, closely following the windings of the canal, and pulls its fleet of loaded tow boats after it. In this way the damage which would be done to the embankments on either side of the canal by the undulating motion of a steamer is entirely avoided. Experiments have proved that this means of transportation is from 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than steam, with an annual traffic of 3,500,000 tons. At the same time the plant which furnishes power for the towing engines supplies all necessary lights for the canal, as well as the power for operating the locks. On many of the canals of France a similar scheme is used, though in that country the traction engine used in towing travels along an ordinary road, no rails being laid.

An Electric Tow on a German Canal.

On other French canals power taken from the trolley wire along the banks is utilized by fastening a movable motor and revolving screw to the stern of each tow boat.

THAT ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

A new contribution to the Anglo-Saxon alliance question has just appeared in London in the shape of a book by Charles Waldstein, entitled "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World's Peace." According to the London papers it is exciting considerable comment. The London Chronicle says: "Mr. Waldstein is greatly impressed with the need of an Anglo-American alliance, not, indeed, in the usual sense of the word, but yet an identity of feeling and policy on the part of the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Waldstein, in the first place, believes absolutely in Western ideals of liberty, so that some thinkers would admit—and finds his life's mission in promoting these."

Relative to the expansion policy of Americans the Chronicle says that Mr. Waldstein seems to think that the plunge taken by the United States into Asiatic affairs makes for the closer union of the two countries, and for the expansion of their ideals in Asia. He thinks that the term Anglo-Saxon, as applied to either England or the United States, is misleading, since both countries are composed of mixed races, and because it is not mere racial unity but institutions which are the dominating factors in a nation's life. The greatest factor between the two countries is a common speech, and that, with common ethical feeling, community in trade and substantially in political institutions, is sufficient to justify us in uniting in what is here called an Anglo-Saxon living brotherhood, which the author prefers to Anglo-Saxon alliance.

The Chronicle doubts Mr. Waldstein's prophecy that the other nations would come under the ægis of John Bull and Uncle Sam, thus bringing the world's peace, least of all Germany and Russia.

"We have good grounds for doubting whether even the United States would ever enter into an entangling alliance," says the Chronicle, "but as to Great Britain, what would this mean? It would mean that we might call on the Americans to fight for British rule in India. We may be quite sure that this would be impossible, however much our brethren over the water may desire to like us. We can suggest nothing more than the cultivation of friendly feelings on both sides, arbitration of disputes between us, and the discouragement on the part of each of any policy of brag or plunder on the part of the other. Let us pursue that first, and the rest will wait."

PERSONALS.

The Queen of Italy has a handkerchief valued at $30,000. It took several women more than seven years to make it.

The oldest Consul of the United States in continuous service is Horatio J. Sprague, who became Consul at Gibraltar in 1845.

Judge David Cameron, whom Governor Stone of Pennsylvania has appointed to succeed John A. Mitchell, began life as a mine boy.

Professor Todd of Amherst College and Percival Lowell of Boston are making preparations for a trip to Africa to observe the eclipse of the sun in May.

Anna Ruth Seneca, the daughter of an Indian chief, is preparing herself as a physician at a Philadelphia medical college to be of service to her people.

Senator Piatt is an enthusiastic student of French literature and has made a large collection of early editions of the French memoirists of the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV.

Her Affections Proved a Blessing.

Mrs. Parishioner—"Is it possible your wife is a dead mute?"

New Minister—"Yes; she was born so."

Mrs. Parishioner—"How terribly she must feel her affliction."

New Minister—"On the contrary, she is the happiest minister's wife in the country. You see

URGED TO PASS TREATIES

M'KINLEY HAS CONFERENCES WITH LEADERS OF TWO HOUSES.

President Annoyed by the Opposition to the Reciprocity Measures and Is Determined That Congress Shall Give Approval to the Compacts Which It Has Authorized—Secrecy Does Cause of Administration No Good—News of Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.

President McKinley, it is said, is showing signs of annoyance at the symptoms of opposition to the reciprocity treaties now pending between the United States and France, the Argentine Republic, and Great Britain on behalf of her West India colonies. The possibility of failure, however remote, of a policy authorized by a Republican Congress, and made possible only through legislative enactment, upon which these treaties are based, is not looked upon with equanimity by Mr. McKinley, and during the last week he has not been backward in calling Senators and members of the House to the Executive Mansion for a conference on the subject.

Opposition to Treaties Annoys McKinley.

These men are the leaders of the two Houses, and the President has talked freely with them about these treaties.

Some who have conversed with the President have gathered the strong impression that he does not propose to be "turned down" by Congress after going ahead and acting upon its own legislation and following the almost mandatory provisions of the Dingley law.

"The President," said one of the most prominent Senators who recently conversed with him on this subject, "is irritated by the opposition which has sprung up in some quarters over these treaties. He has at all times expressed his utter opposition to anything that would weaken the American system of protection, of which he was eminent as an exponent when a member of the House and chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He denies there is anything in these treaties to interfere with the protective tariff now in force.

Views of the President Explained.

"I have talked with him and he has pointed out the largely increased trade that will follow the ratification of these treaties, although it may be true an occasional industry may be slightly touched here and there.

"Reciprocity, the President has contended, involves giving and taking, and the concessions granted are, he holds, for the general good of the whole country. He believed in reciprocity when in Congress, and he believes in reciprocity now.

"He holds that Congress cannot now repudiate the policy it ordered and provided for, because to do that would be to repudiate its own acts and offer an unwarranted affront to those governments where we have sought reciprocal trade relations, and which have been given us, in many instances, only after the most urgent solicitation."

There are some prominent men in both Houses of Congress who, believing that these treaties are ill-advised and unwise, still think the President will have his way, and will use that persuasive power he so well knows how to use to induce Congress to ratify these treaties, despite the opposition that now seems determined to repudiate the work of Special Commissioner Kasson after so many months of diplomatic negotiations.

More Publicity Would Minimize Opposition.

That there is a contest between the Executive and the legislative branch over the treaties is no one conversant with the situation can deny. One of the most serious mistakes, apparently, is the secrecy with which the pending treaties have been negotiated and conducted so far in the Senate.

Even the statement of Commissioner Kasson before the Foreign Relations committee, although relating entirely to rates of duty, and the comments made by the French Ambassador during the conduct of the treaty regulations, has had the seal of secrecy placed upon it at the request of Mr. Kasson, and copies thus far have been denied even the members of the Finance committee, who are supposed to be the tariff experts of the Senate.

More publicity would tend to clear up the atmosphere and might minimize the opposition to the treaties.

"If the bill to enable the people to name their postmasters should become a law," said Representative Crump of Michigan, "members of Congress would be spared a great deal of trouble. The disposal of patronage is an extremely difficult one generally, but the selection of a postmaster almost invariably creates hard feelings and makes enemies for a Congressman, which sometimes becomes a large factor in defeating him for reelection.

Crump on the Embarrassments of Patronage.

"This is particularly true in small towns when storekeepers on opposite corners want to be appointed postmasters, because in addition to the small salary paid the successful competitor increases his sales on account of the large number of persons entering his place of business for the purpose of getting mail.

"In the larger towns the fights are just as bitter, but for different reasons. In these cases the salary is larger and the applicants usually own a building, to which the successful one generally moves the postoffice. It makes no difference who secures the appointment, the friends of the defeated man always try to beat their Representative in Congress.

"A great many of us would be glad to get rid of the patronage question altogether, as we would then have more time to devote to our Congressional duties.

"Of course, it would be rather expensive to hold elections for the selection of postmasters, but when they are chosen in this way the majority of the people would be satisfied and the others could not blame their Representative for the defeat of their favorite.

"In my judgment, however, it will be many years before Congress authorizes the election of postmasters."

Dietary studies made by the Department of Agriculture among negro families in eastern Virginia show that the average fuel value of the food consumed is as large or larger than among white families in moderate circumstances in New York and New England. Another strange fact developed is that the negro can live much more cheaply than the average white and yet get as much real benefit from his meals.

Study of the Negro and His Diet.

For 11 cents the families in Virginia obtained food materials furnishing more protein and more energy than was obtained for 26 cents by the families of professional men in comfortable circumstances, and for 19 cents by families of well-paid mechanics. However, the food would certainly seem less appetising and would not suit families used to more elaborate living.

The average food consumption found in four native Mexican families resident in New Mexico resembles quite nearly, as regards protein and energy, the food consumed by the negroes in Virginia.

The character of the food materials was, however, widely different. The negroes lived largely on bacon, fish, and cornmeal, the Mexicans on flour and frijoles, or other legumes, with little meat.

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, corrects the report that his government has been forced into allowing the Maritime Canal company to name a certain proportion of the members of a board of arbitration which is to consider the differences arising between that government and the concessionaires, and that Nicaragua was desirous of naming the entire board. Said he today:

Nicaragua's Minister Makes a Correction.

"I have received a cablegram from my government, the contents of which I have communicated to the State department, that under the terms of the Cardenas-Menocal concession it has named two arbitrators for the purpose of settling any misunderstanding that may have arisen in the interpretation of the agreement. The Maritime Canal company is likewise notified that it may also appoint a like number.

"The company last October asked for an extension of the time mentioned in the concessions and this is subject to arbitration.

"The Nicaraguan government has come within the limit of four months in selecting its arbitrators and it now remains for the Maritime Canal company to do likewise. No force or persuasion has been necessary to have the government recognize this section of the concessions.

"I may also add that Nicaragua is indifferent what course the government of Costa Rica may adopt in treating with the Maritime Canal company for an extension of time. The projected route of the canal lies within Nicaraguan territory and my government can make an agreement or celebrate a treaty without consulting its neighbors about it."

Most of the new members of Congress are at a loss as to what to do, and nearly all of them have resolved to spend their first term in learning the ropes. In this endeavor they stick near to their desks, and they are frequently heard to ask the older members for "pointers." As a rule the newcomers have been assigned to committees which do little work, and if they happened to get on an important committee they are pretty sure to listen to their colleagues and not make any advances.

Timidity of New Members of Congress.

Many of the new men have been assigned to committees which never meet, and there is nothing to do but remain in the House and listen to long-winded speeches, learn something about parliamentary procedure, and run errands in the departments for their constituents. Another thing noticeable about them is their timidity about talking to representatives of the press, and if they happen to be engaged in conversation with a newspaper man they are sure to preface their remarks with "Remember this is strictly confidential and not for publication."

If asked to express an opinion on current topics they are likely to plead: "This is an important question, and I would rather not say anything about it, but in two or three days I will write something and send it to your office."

This, of course, is rather amusing as the leaders who have been in public life for years seldom refuse to discuss important questions offhand, and never evince any fear of being misquoted, while the new men are in mortal terror of being put on record as saying something they did not utter.

Domestic exports from the United Kingdom in 1899, according to official reports just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, were $1,287,971,000, while those from the United States were $1,253,486,000, making a difference of $34,000,000 in favor of Great Britain in the year's exportation of domestic products. In 1875 the exports of domestic merchandise from the United Kingdom were $1,087,497,000, against $497,263,737 from the United States, the excess over the United States at that time being $590,233,000, against $34,000,000 in 1899.

Great Britain's Trade Compared with Ours.

From 1875 to 1899 Great Britain's domestic exports increased 19 per cent, while those from the United States show an increase of 152 per cent. Adding to the domestic exports of each country those brought in from other parts of the world, and the reëxported total exports of the United Kingdom, including "domestic, foreign, and colonial," were in 1875 $1,370,465,000, and in 1899 $1,640,388,674, an increase of 20 per cent, and those from the United States, including "domestic and foreign," were in 1875 $510,047,422, and in 1899 $1,275,486,641, an increase of 150 per cent.

A comparison of the import figures with those of total exports shows an excess of exports from the United States in every year during the last twenty-five years, except 1888, and in the case of the United Kingdom in excess of imports in every year during the period.

In the United States the excess of exports over imports in 1875 was $7,794,488, and in 1899 it was $475,652,021, while in the United Kingdom the excess of imports over exports was in 1875 $449,314,000, and in 1899 $756,231,515.

During the twenty-five years under consideration the United States shows a total excess of exports over imports amounting to $3,970,564,000, while the United Kingdom shows an excess of imports amounting to $14,489,004,000.

Several of the New England Senators think they will be able to tack on to Senator Foraker's Porto Rican bill a provision for a slight duty on sugar and tobacco, and it is believed that Senator Foraker will agree to this, but it is doubtful if the movement makes much headway. Bills raising revenue must, under the constitution, originate in the House. The Ways and Means committee now has the Payne bill, which extends the customs laws to Porto Rico independently of any scheme of government. That bill has the approval of the President and the Secretary of War.

Matter of Legislation for Porto Rico.

It is believed that the Payne bill, having the active support of the administration, will be passed as an emergency measure, leaving the question of government to be settled later on.

The situation in the island is said to be such that prompt steps must be taken to relieve the commercial distress, and hence it is asserted that free trade, at least temporarily, should be granted without waiting for a general governmental measure.

Besides this, the leaders are not yet ready to meet the question as to whether the constitution is to be extended over the islands. If a duty, however small, were laid on imports from Porto Rico the consignees would, of course, pay under protest, and thus carry the case to the courts.

This cannot be done now, because the duties are assumed to be levied under the war power, but if Congress puts a tax on Porto Rican sugar and tobacco, that would be civil legislation, and the courts could take control and bring on the particular issue which it is desired to avoid until the situation in the Philippines is better understood.

The Ways and Means committee of the House will decide against the extension of the constitution to the islands, but at the same time it will vote for free trade with Porto Rico as an emergency measure and for the express purpose of keeping the real question out of the courts for the time being.

Captain Clark and the Oregon.

[From the Montpelier (Vt.) Journal.]

The conspicuous neglect of the government thus far to do justice to Captain Clark of the Oregon is the subject of frequent remark and criticism in all parts of the country. The Pittsburg Dispatch, regarding the recent conference in Washington between the President and the Captains of the Santiago fleet, says:

"Despite the heroic service in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in such marvelous style and the gallant service of the Oregon in the Santiago fight, Captain Clark today is two numbers below his position at the opening of the war. This is due to the advancement of the Manila Captains, whose promotions were confirmed by the Senate. Captain Clark, at the conference today, however, was willing that Secretary Long's plan should be adopted in order that justice might be done to the others. The President, shortly after the reconvening of Congress, will transmit his recommendations. It is not improbable that in doing so he will accompany them by a special message calling attention to the grave injustice that has been done to the commander-in-chief, officers, and men of the north Atlantic squadron in so long withholding from them the rewards to which their gallant service entitles them."

At this distance it looks as if Captain Clark and Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester are the most conspicuous sufferers from "withholding the rewards to which their gallant service entitles them." Schley and Sampson have been advanced from the rank of Captain to the grade of Rear Admiral; so has Philip of the Texas, splendid sailor that he is, though his service bears no comparison with Clark's; so has Higginson of the Massachusetts, though he and his ship were forty miles away when the battle was fought, while Clark of the Oregon, famous the world over for deeds that will ever make one of the most brilliant pages in American naval history, is lower in rank than when the Spanish war began! What is going to do in Captain Clark's case? And what going to do in Captain Clark's case? And what is the Vermont delegation in Congress going to do towards securing from Congress for this son of Vermont the recognition and reward that are now ten times his due?

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Havana via New Orleans.

Two fast through trains daily via the Illinois Central R. R. between Chicago and New Orleans. Dates of sailing from New Orleans, with other detailed information, upon application to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street, Chicago.

TIPS BY VOTERS' LEAGUE.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO RE-ELECTION OF OUTGOING ALDERMEN.

On Analyses of Their Records in the Council It Advises That Seventeen Should Be Returned and Fourteen Defeated—Reasons Given in Detail —Measures Used as the Basis of Estimates Arrived At — Summary of the Report.

In view of the early date fixed for the Republican Aldermanic primaries, the Municipal Voters' league, through William Kent, President, and A. B. Bond, Secretary, has issued its preliminary report regarding the Aldermanic situation in the various wards. This report, which covers simply the records of the outgoing Aldermen, will be followed, when the nominations are made, with the final one passing on the qualifications of the various candidates nominated or running independently in the different wards.

Indorsed for Re-election.

Of the outgoing Aldermen the report advocates the nomination and reëlection of the following:

Charles F. Gunther, Second Ward, Democrat.
Henry S. Fitch, Third Ward, Republican.
William S. Jackson, Fourth Ward, Republican.
Edward D. Connor, Fifth Ward, Republican.
William F. Brennan, Tenth Ward, Democrat.
William T. Maypole, Thirteenth Ward, Democrat.
Albert W. Belfuss, Fourteenth Ward, Republican.
Walter J. Raymer, Fifteenth Ward, Republican.
Ernest F. Herrmann, Twenty-first Ward, Independent.
Julius Goldzier, Twenty-second Ward, Democrat.
William E. Schlake, Twenty-sixth Ward, Democrat.
Hubert W. Butler, Twenty-seventh Ward, Republican.
Thomas Carey, Twenty-ninth Ward, Democrat.
Charles J. Boyd, Thirtieth Ward, Democrat.
Joseph Badenoch, Thirty-first Ward, Republican.
William Mayer, Thirty-second Ward, Republican.
John B. Math, Thirty-fourth Ward, Republican.

Listed for Defeat.

The report especially mentions Aldermen Fick, Colson, Brown, and Darcey as having been indorsed by the league two years ago, and later repudiating the promises then made. It includes them in the following list of outgoing Aldermen who, it says, ought to be defeated either for renomination or reelection:

John J. Coughlin, First Ward; Democrat.
Charles Martin, Sixth Ward; Democrat.
Henry L. Fick, Seventh Ward; Democrat.
Edward J. Novak, Eighth Ward; Democrat.
Edward F. Cullerton, Ninth Ward; Democrat.
Robert K. Colson, Eleventh Ward; Republican.
Stanley H. Kunz, Sixteenth Ward; Democrat.
Frank Oberndorf, Seventeenth Ward; Republican.
Michael C. Conlon, Eighteenth Ward; Democrat.
John Powers, Nineteenth Ward; Democrat.
Charles F. Brown, Twentieth Ward; Democrat.
Albert J. Olson, Twenty-third Ward; Republican.
John Bigane, Twenty-eighth Ward; Democrat.
Hugh T. Darcy, Thirty-third Ward; Democrat.

Recommended for reëlection—Republicans, 9; Democrats, 7; Independent, 1; total, 17.

Recommended for defeat—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 11; total, 14.

In the case of the Twenty-fourth Ward, where there is a vacancy caused by the retirement of Charles Walker to take the position of Corporation Counsel, the hope is expressed that his successor may prove as good an Alderman as Mr. Walker did.

Bases of Estimates.

The matters before the Council acted on by the outgoing Aldermen, on which these estimates of their records and fitness are based, are:

The non-partisan organization of the present Council.

The attempt to pass a fifty-year franchise for the street railway companies.

The proposition to name a standing committee on compensation to the city for special privileges.

The proposition to establish a Department of Intramural Transportation, and also a special committee on street railway franchises.

Speaking of the reason for its report and the manner in which it has been prepared the league states:

Last spring's Aldermanic election gave to this city for the first time in many years a Council with an honest majority, which signalized its advent by the rational, though unprecedented, act of effecting a non-partisan organization of its standing committees on the basis of integrity and fitness. With such a Council and with a Mayor whose position on the great question of municipal franchises was resolute and unequivocal Chicago could cease to sit up nights to prevent the theft of public streets and had no need to fear such scenes as have been recently enacted in Milwaukee and St. Louis or such an end of the traction struggle as has disgraced Indianapolis. With such a Council individuals and corporations have been freed from the importunities of sandbagging Aldermen and have been stripped of the plea that it was necessary to purchase that which was their due.

The situation is novel and is hardly grasped yet by either the Aldermen or the public. Some of the disreputables in the Council continue to render themselves liable to the penitentiary by soliciting bribes. Perhaps in some cases ignorant people who can receive such privileges as they are entitled to without bribery continue to expose their civic viciousness and to render themselves liable by giving bribes.

In addition to these conspicuous benefits there has been a steady and constant betterment in work that the public does not notice. The honest men in the Council, freed from the burden of being constantly on the watch to block their disreputable colleagues, have set themselves to do something for the work in hand and plan constructive work for the future of our city. Ward cleaning, though far from ideal, is better done and at smaller expense. Conscientious men are giving careful attention to the river problems and to traction problems. A system of small parks in the crowded districts is being inaugurated, and a committee is studying in a broad and comprehensive way the entire topography of the city and its environs in order that whatever there is of natural beauty may be preserved forever for the people.

The progress of the city toward better government has been great, but much has yet to be done. There remains in the Council a considerable residue of the old-time villainy, measurably powerless, it is true, but ever planning and plotting and working for the restoration of the "golden age." Before them hangs the bribe of "letting" the traction settlement; and they call loudly to their kind outside the Council chamber to climb into the City Hall and help. There is a tremendous pressure to get bad people back; there is even a greater pressure to keep bad people in.

Critical Years at Hand.

We must not disguise from ourselves the fact that the next four years are to be an exceedingly critical period for Chicago. Whether the people of Chicago are to receive an adequate rental for the use of the public streets by private corporations, whether there shall be preserved to the people the right of their option equitably to terminate such use and to substitute municipal operation will rest with the Aldermen to be chosen. At this critical time there is the most urgent need of sending to the Council men who, besides being honest, are trained business-men, experienced in large affairs, clear-headed and far-sighted; and this is not only because of the pending traction settlement, but even more because of the general financial condition of the city. For some years the city's finances have gone from bad to worse, until now there is required a fearless exposure and facing of facts and the application of radical remedies if our city is to preserve its financial honor. Indifference on your part at this time will defeat your interests in the traction settlement for a generation to come. Neglect of your plain civic duty will bring the city dangerously near to financial discredit.

But the time for any pessimism has gone by. The league, keeping in mind what you have accomplished in the four preceding campaigns, feels assured that you will do your duty. Honest and watchful voters will insist on the nomination of honest and capable candidates, and, with the aid of the reputable press, will still further strengthen the force that stands in the Council chamber for common decency and for public honor.

With the sole purpose of assisting in this work and in pursuance of its established policy, the league herewith submits to you its report on the official records of the outgoing Aldermen. In submitting this report the league is profoundly conscious of the growing difficulty of analyzing the situation. In the absence of the former status, where lines could be sharply drawn, judgments are in some cases difficult to reach and recommendations hard to make. Every position taken by the league has acted only after careful considerations of all available facts and with the utmost desire to do no wrong to any man.

In estimating the character of these records the league has considered, first, the votes of each Alderman on certain specific measures, wherein the import to the City of Chicago has seemed to the league so vital and the true interests of the city so transparent that the action of an Alderman on all or a majority of these measures may, in its judgment, be held to be a sufficiently decisive test of his efficiency and of his loyalty to the public welfare. In addition to his final action on such preëminent measures as the view which an Alderman takes of his public duty may also be rightly estimated by the general tenor of his treatment of subordinate motions and measures and of the minor matters that pertain to his office, and by his conspicuous failure to cooperate with the better element in the Council. This general attitude, as it may be called, the league has not hesitated to consider, when the contradictory or confused action of an Alderman on the larger measures has left ground for doubt of his real fidelity and alertness for the interests of the public.

Analyses of Records.

The league's statement then gives, ward by ward, a summarized analysis of the official record of all outgoing Aldermen, "both of those who have dishonored their office and of those who have been watchful and diligent for the interests of the people and whose reëlection will, in virtue of their experience, especially promote the public welfare." A summary of the principal reasons assigned for the desirable defeat of the former class, aside from those given heretofore in statements by the league in other years and from the four reasons specified in the present statement, follows:

JOHN J. COUGHLIN, First Ward, formerly proprietor of "Silver Dollar" saloon, 189 East Madison street; Alderman since 1892; has always evinced a marked desire to furnish private interests with special privileges in use of public property without compensation to the city; bay windows, sidewalk openings, and all manner of obstructions testify to his zeal in this respect.

CHARLES MARTIN, Sixth Ward; lives 3333 Union avenue; served in Council since 1894; his reelection in 1896 was opposed by the league; has voted for every questionable measure passed during his term of service. In every recorded vote on amendments throughout his terms he is shown to have resisted the exaction of compensation and favored passage of every amendment adding privileges to franchise ordinances. Has shown entire indifference to sanitary needs of his ward. The ward must search diligently to find a worse representative. The public should not be burdened with his services.

HENRY L. FICK, Seventh Ward, saloonkeeper, 28 West Twelfth street; elected in 1898 with qualified indorsement of league; pledged himself to do all in his power to secure adequate compensation for all franchises and special privileges, and to vote for no street railway or extension for more than twenty years, and to work for non-partisan committees; straightway violated his pledges; respecting neither public interests nor his own word he should certainly be defeated.

EDWARD J. NOVAK, Eighth Ward, lawyer, 935 Opera-House Block; elected to Council in 1896; as he cannot plead ignorance he must be presumed a deliberate enemy of the public; should be retired.

EDWARD F. CULLERTON (R.), Ninth Ward, residence 605 West Twentieth street; was predecessor of Alderman Powers as leader in interest of corporations in the Council; long chairman of finance committee and leader in forcing passage of ordinances without compensation to the city; first elected in 1871, continuing in Council until 1879; elected to Council again in 1898; opposed Special Committee on Street Railway Legislation until final vote, when he voted for passage of ordinance. This bad record speaks for itself. His ward should rid itself of such a representative and the city of such a nuisance.

ROBERT K. COLSON, Eleventh Ward, resides at 512 Fulton street; elected in 1898 with indorsement of league; pledged himself to people to do all in his power to secure adequate compensation for all franchises and special privileges, and to vote for no street railway franchise or extension for more than twenty years; straightway violated his pledge; voted for Special Committee on Street Railways after having helped prevent prior passage by voting to refer resolution back to committee. No possible excuse for his retention in office.

STANLEY H. KUNZ, Seventeenth Ward; residence, 685 Noble street; professional politician, brewery agent, and horse jockey; in Council 1892 to 1895, and reëlected in 1898; voted for special committee on street and railway legislation after assisting at one session to defeat its passage by voting to refer it back to committee. The ward knows what creditable Aldermen are and can secure them. Kunz has represented private grabs as against public good. He is out of place in a reputable Council.

FRANK OBERNDORF, Seventeenth Ward; member of Oberndorf Bros., teamsters, 127 North Halsted street; elected to Council in 1898; record not satisfactory; was vacillating in regard to fifty year franchises, though he voluntarily signed a pledge before his election to vote for no street railway franchise or extension for more than twenty years; voted for special committee on street railway legislation after opposing attempt to pass same at a previous session. Should be defeated.

MICHAEL C. CONLON, Eighteenth Ward; saloonkeeper, 307 West Madison street; resides 340 West Monroe street; record notoriously bad; voted for special committee on street railway legislation, after prior persistent opposition to its passage. He should be retired.

JOHN POWERS, Nineteenth Ward, saloonkeeper, 243 South Canal street and at 170 East Madison street; has held the office continuously since 1888; record during all that time bad; has uniformly voted for bad and worked for every boodle-tainted ordinance; personally introduced and championed many of these measures: The Chicago Economic Fuel Gas, Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit, West Chicago Street railroad for additional streets in 1895, Ogden Gas, Union Elevated railway, Chicago General Electric, Union Consolidated Elevated. These measures were marked by gross disregard of the city's interests, displayed in shoving them through the Council without compensation, and Alderman Powers in every instance voted against exacting any return to the city when amendments were introduced to secure compensation, or in other ways to protect the city's rights; voted against standing Committee on Compensation; finally voted for special Committee on Street Railway Legislation, after prior opposition to its passage; he is one of the few survivors of the old régime in the Council; but this is not a case of the survival of the fittest; his ward should realize that Christmas turkeys are a poor substitute for proper representation in the Council.

CHARLES F. BROWN, Twentieth Ward; express and moving business, 49 Racine avenue, residence same; elected in 1898, with qualified indorsement of league; pledged himself to people to do all in his power to secure adequate compensation for all franchises and special privileges and to vote for no street railway franchise or extension for more than twenty years, which he broke; voted for special committee on street railway legislation only after its passage was assured and after his prior vote to prevent passage by reference back to committee. There is nothing in this record to commend. The ward should rise to the occasion and turn this man down.

ALBERT J. OLSON, Twenty-third Ward; milk dealer, 261 Franklin street; resides 119 Locust street; record in Council is but a continuation of his record in Legislature, where he voted for Allen bill, gas consolidation, and frontage bills. Does not deserve support of good citizens. His incompetence would make his drawing a salary from the city suggestive of a "stuffed pay roll," for which the voters of his ward are to blame. They should defeat him and better their representation.

JOHN BIGANE, Twenty-eighth Ward, Democrat; residence 1974 Thirty-ninth street; served in Council in 1894 to 1896. The community has no worse enemy in the Council chamber. He should be permanently retired.

HUGH T. DARCY, Thirty-third Ward, physician, 9264 Commercial avenue, elected to Council in 1898 with indorsement of league, having signed pledge to the people to do all in his power to secure adequate compensation for all franchises and special privileges and to vote for no street railway franchise or extension for more than twenty years; violated this pledge at first opportunity. Overwhelming defeat is due a man false to civic duties and his own word.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ELECTION.

Two Tickets Are in the Field and the Contest Will Take Place Today.

The annual election of the Union League club will take place today, the polls being open from noon until 6 p. m. Two tickets are in the field. The Nominating committee appointed by the Board of Managers selected the following candidates:

President—Eugene Cary.
First Vice President—M. A. Farr.
Second Vice President—F. W. Rockwell.
Treasurer—John McLaren.
Secretary—Robert P. Walker.
Directors—George Birkhoff Jr., R. H. Donnelley, La Verne W. Noyes.
Committee on Political Action—Wallace Heckman, H. H. C. Miller, S. S. Page.

The "members' ticket" is as follows:

President—Frederick A. Smith.
First Vice President—Elden C. DeWitt.
Second Vice President—Theodore W. Letton.
Secretary—Charles F. Davies.
Treasurer—William H. Henkie.
Directors—L. A. Godsard, Frank G. Hall, W. R. Bussenbark.
Committee on Political Action—W. C. Brown, Frank Crane, Walter C. Nelson.

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH SERVICES

Titular Feast Is Celebrated, Special Music Program Being Given in the Morning and Evening.

The Holy Family, Jesuit, Church was crowded yesterday at two services, high mass at 10:30 o'clock and solemn vespers and benediction at 7:30 in the evening. The services were similar to those held on Christmas and New Year's, the Titular Feast of the Holy Family Church being celebrated. One hundred and fifty altar boys assisted at each service. The Rev. J. R. Rosswinkel, S. J., of Milwaukee preached in the morning, and the Rev. E. J. Gleeson, S. J., lectured in the evening. A special music program was given, Beethoven's mass in C being sung in the morning.

Two Asphyxiated at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Vadoski, 33 years old, and her 5-year-old niece, Mary Kanecok, of Manistee, Mich., were on their way to Manistee after a visit to her daughter in La Salle. Arriving here too late to catch the Manistee boat they went to Hart's Hotel. They blew out the gas, and this morning were found unconscious. The little girl died this evening and Mrs. Vadoski may not recover.

To Cure La Grippe in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Confidential
To Retail Grocers
Others Will Please Not Read

Our object in taking this space to reach retail grocers is to sound a word of warning that will be read by every retail dealer in the city. We want to emphasize the fact that we have placed Nutlake Oatmeal on the market with the determination of making it the most popular breakfast food ever offered. Nutlake Oatmeal is here, and it is here to stay. Everything that money can procure has been secured to make a cereal that will appeal to discriminating people. All the help that modern methods can devise are being used to make it the morning meal of the millions. It is the most delicious breakfast food made. It is the most economical food made; and it is fast becoming the most popular. The 5 cent package is the biggest hit in the grocery trade of the present decade, while the 10 cent box still retains its wonderful popularity. Here is a trade already made for you and one that is constantly increasing. Are you prepared for it? Is your stock sufficient to attract the attention of customers? If not, write to us. And don't forget—Nutlake Oatmeal is here to stay.

ILLINOIS CEREAL COMPANY,
Bloomington and Chicago, Ill.

TELL OF CLOSED STORES.

RETAIL CLERKS MEET TO AGITATE THE SUNDAY MOVEMENT.

Assemble at 1460 Thirty-fifth Street and Listen to Speeches by Employers and Salesmen for Day of Rest—Reports from All Sections Show Progress, Though Many Smaller Shops Are Open—Canvassing Will Be Continued Vigorously.

Good progress in the Sunday closing movement was reported at a crowded meeting held yesterday afternoon at 1460 Thirty-fifth street. Members of Success Council, Butchers and Grocery Clerks' association, told of new territory conquered by their efforts, and suggested methods to force closing on merchants now refusing to comply. Grocers and butchers in the audience spoke for closing, saying they favored it as well for their own benefit as for that of their employés.

Otto German, President of Success Council, was chairman of the meeting. After calling the assemblage to order he said the association had been successful in its fight in many parts of Chicago, and that in the Bridgeport district, where the meeting was held, all the butchers and grocers but one had given in to its demands. The one man who refuses to close keeps a grocery on Wood street, and refused to speak to any of the clerks who came to plead their cause.

Among others who spoke were: Charles Olson, President of Lake Council; Louis Jungman of Success Council; Edward Brown, Secretary of the Supreme Council; and Herman Botke, a grocer at 3021 Archer avenue. All said they were encouraged at the success of the movement, and declared that the public was with them.

As a practical suggestion in regard to merchants who refuse to close Julius Oehler of Lyman and Arch streets, a grocer, offered $10 worth of candy, to be distributed among the children in front of the stores of obstinate grocers. Boycotting and sending out a brass band on a wagon to play in front of the open stores next Sunday were suggested, but no definite conclusion was reached.

The clerks of Bridgeport and Brighton will meet again next Sunday afternoon at the same hall to organize a new council. Success Council will parade through Brighton Park on Sunday morning.

Much Progress Is Reported.

It is said by the clerks that nearly all retail groceries and butcher shops all over the city were closed all day and that there is the best prospect that many open yesterday will be closed next Sunday and every Sunday thereafter. The different councils of the Clerks' association had been canvassing all the week, and they say results are encouraging.

Handbills containing an appeal to the public were distributed in all parts of the city during the day and were used in some cases to cover the windows of stores that were kept open in violation of a previously given promise to close. The appeal is, in part, as follows:

WHY WE WANT SUNDAY REST.

First—Because we firmly believe that the public can, without inconvenience to themselves, buy enough goods to last over Sunday.
Second—Because we want to spend one day out of seven with our wives and children.
Third—Because we want to respect the Sabbath as a day of rest.

HOW YOU CAN HELP US.

First—By doing your shopping on Saturday instead of Sunday.
Second—By patronizing those that observe Sunday.
Third—By inducing others to observe the day of rest.

Canvassing the Different Districts.

On the North Side, the clerks say, only some of the smaller groceries and butcher shops were kept open, and many of these would be closed on Sunday after this. In Evanston every retail store was closed.

On the Northwest Side it was reported the Sunday closing rule was generally observed and no large and prominent store was open. On the West Side the Garden City Council No. 2 had displayed great activity during the last week, with the result that not only were clerks induced to join the organization, but many proprietors of groceries who had heretofore refused to close on Sunday did so.

The most energetic campaign is carried on on the South and the Southwest Sides. The new Lake Council No. 18, which occupies the district between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth and State streets and Kedzie avenue, had a large committee out early in the morning making a canvass. Another committee, sent out by Success Council, which has the district north of Lake Council and including Bridgeport and Brighton, visited every grocery and butcher shop within the latter district. The number of stores in the latter district was comparatively small and found open was comparatively small and the committee only reported the following:

P. Burke, 3344 Paulina street; W. Wolfson, 1422 Thirty-fifth street; Mrs. Hayes, 3038 Wood street; M. Kersker, 3003 Wood street; A. Preiser, 3011 Wood street; J. Schalck, 3701 Lincoln street; J. Jasmund, 3040 Lincoln street; Henry Wage, 3038 Winchester avenue; H. Meyer, 3700 Winchester avenue; C. Finkelstein, 3031 Thirty-first street; M. Finkelstein, 128 Thirty-first street; Fred Schubert, 143 Thirty-first street; L. Rosenberg, 70 Thirty-first street; Carl Kuss, Thirty-fifth street and Forest avenue; D. Morris, 2732 Cottage Grove avenue; Mrs. Purcell, 3035 Cottage Grove avenue; P. Joseph, 2914 State street; H. Wigardt, Twenty-eighth and South Canal streets.

Open in Ashland Avenue.

A committee of Lake Council No. 18 visited the dry goods and notion stores in the Ashland avenue district. They found most of the places open and could not obtain an absolute promise to close. The reason given is that a department store at Ashland avenue and Forty-eighth street will not close on Sunday because it is kept closed on Saturday.

Some groceries and butcher shops that had been closed last Sunday were kept open yesterday, but only three proprietors positively refused to observe the Sunday rule.

Garden City Council No. 2 will give a reception and ball at Oakley Hall, corner Madison street and Oakley avenue, the proceeds of which are to be used for the Sunday closing movement.

It is possible the 50,000 clerks comprising the Retail Clerks' association will become affiliated with the Federation of Labor. A communication looking to that end was received yesterday and was referred to the Organization committee.

Peaches for Drug Stores.

The Rev. John P. Brushingham spoke in the evening at the First M. E. Church of the desirableness of Sunday closing for druggists. He said there were a thousand drug stores in Chicago and 5,000 people employed in them. These men gave up their whole lives to the public service. He urged a day of rest for them on humanitarian grounds.

An Undisputed Title To Superiority.

Londonderry Lithia Water

As a pure table water, possessing all the attributes of a *sparkling and enlivening* beverage, combined with medicinal qualities, whose action is mild, but most effective, this water has no equal.

The favorite with epicures everywhere

At all Clubs and Hotels.

Burlington Route

That Buffet-Library-Smoking Car

on the Burlington's Chicago-Denver Limited is great. It's a genuine delight to settle down in one of those big, comfortable library chairs and through the plate-glass windows watch the fields go skimming past you. The whole train is crowded with agreeable surprises, but it's in the dining car that one is most impressed with this company's superiority. The exquisite neatness and niceness of the napery makes a good meal taste all the better, and I never saw such a lot of well-trained waiters.

Interview with a prominent merchant.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St. Telephone, Main 3631.

The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-Intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO. Milwaukee, U. S. A. CHICAGO BRANCH, Corner Union and Eleventh Streets. Tel. Main 3207.

BISHOP HATS.

Never surpassed seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00.

A. BISHOP & CO., 126 State St.

AS THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is to other Sunday newspapers so is The Daily Tribune to other daily newspapers.

KODAKS AND CAMERAS. Photo Supplies. COLLINEAR LENSES. CATALOG & BOOKLETS FREE. ALDEN COE, OPTICIAN, 88 STATE STREET, Central Music Hall Block.

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, 78 Madison St., Corner Fifth Ave., Rooms 1 and 2.

It Pays to Advertise... In The Tribune.

INDIAN TAUGHT IN VAIN.

PROF. DORSEY COMPARES AN EDUCATED ONE WITH THE UNTAUGHT.

He Finds Results of School Training Unfavorable to Red Man in Question and Believes Present System Wrong—Thinks Instruction Makes Them Forgetful of Practical Arts Known to Tribes While Giving Nothing on Which to Base Useful Life.

His recent dealings with two uneducated and one educated Indian lead Professor George A. Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum to condemn the efforts of the government and of missionary societies to bring the red man into line with Anglo-Saxon civilization. He finds the Indians much better in every way before taking instruction than after.

Professor Dorsey, who is anthropologist for the museum was a leading witness in the Luetgert trial, where he identified sesamoid offered in evidence as a human bone. Speaking of his experiences with the Indians he said:

"A certain theatrical company recently visited Chicago, giving performances in which five Cheyenne Indians from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe reservation took part. Two of the Indians had been educated at a government school; the other three had had no school education and may be considered as typical Cheyennes—a tribe which long has been famous for its bravery, conservatism, and dignity. The Indians all had grown tired of the theatrical business, and at the termination of the Chicago engagement expressed their desire to go home. The three uneducated Indians during their career with the company had purchased a certain amount of clothing and had money enough to pay their fare to Oklahoma. The two educated Indians had no money at all, and one of them actually had parted with his coat.

Educated Indian Almost Useless.

"For four days I came in close contact with two of the uneducated and one of the educated Indians while plaster casts were being made of them at the museum. During that time, while they were not required by the museum sculptor, I endeavored to gain information about Cheyenne ceremonies, religion, games, etc. Naturally the two uneducated Indians were of the greatest value, while the other knew hardly anything of the manners and customs of his own people. Furthermore, although married to a woman of his own tribe and having children, he had no desire to return home, but wanted to stay in Chicago. The other two were more than eager to return to their families. We not only could not get information from the educated Indian, but he proved himself irresponsible, unreliable, and showed great timidity when the time came for his cast to be made. In short, he was neither white man nor Indian. He had the white man's passion for drink and his ability for profanity. He is such an Indian as I have met with in many times on the reservations in the West.

"The almost unanimous opinion of Indian agents and missionaries in regard to this type of Indian is that instead of possessing certain natural virtues, which abound among Western Indians, he has acquired, along with his ability to read and speak English, a lot of the white man's vices. They say for him, and this is entirely my experience, that he is untruthful, unreliable, unscrupulous, and oftentimes vicious. He does not make himself respected by the whites and to a certain extent he is looked upon with suspicion by his fellow-Indians. His education has not taught him to be a farmer, a herdsman, or a merchant. He has learned to dress in white man's costume and to relish certain luxuries and comforts. But his education has not been of that character which enables him to earn the means of keeping himself supplied with these luxuries. The native pursuits of his fathers are all lost arts to him.

Unable to Earn Their Living.

"What then has the educated Indian before him? What can he do after leaving the government or missionary school? A few leave their native country entirely and settle in the towns or cities remote from the reservations and adopt entirely the white man's method of life. Some few of these succeed and live useful and contented lives. A larger number return to the reservation and live on their capital of being able to speak English. Their existence is of the hand to mouth sort, not happy. Having neither the respect of the whites nor of their own people, they contribute little to the advancement of their race. A still larger number upon leaving school relapse entirely, so far as is possible, into Indian ways pure and simple. Their influence is often regarded by the agents, traders, and missionaries as especially baneful to the general atmosphere of the reservation.

System of Teaching Wrong.

"I think we lay too much stress on two ideas in regard to the Indian problem. First, we assume that our ways and customs are better for the Indian than his own ways; second, we take it for granted that the Indian is anxious to acquire our mode of life. We have been busy for many generations acquiring a civilization which, in its artificiality and remoteness from naturalness, is unsurpassed among the civilizations of the earth. I believe our method of living to be, for the Indian, absolute confusion in matters of religion, mental paralysis, moral stagnation, and physical death. My limited experience with the Indian leads me to believe that he does not want our method of life or our standards. With them he is stunned, choked up, overwhelmed. He wants to be let alone. His own gods have brought him rain and crops, and his open air life has developed a strength and a vigor of manhood not surpassed in many quarters of the globe."

Professor Dorsey thinks the true course to follow is to aid the Indians to develop in their own way rather than to try to force them into white men's habits. He thinks a more intelligent and sympathetic class of men should be sent as agents and missionaries to work among them.

NEW PROGRAM OF LAWRENCE.

Scientific School of Harvard Explains the Course in Landscape Architecture.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University has issued the preliminary announcement of the courses of study in the new four-year program in landscape architecture. The character and scope of the work are set forth in the following statement of the yearly requirements:

First year—Technical and historical development of the ancient styles, with especial reference to classic architecture, elementary architectural drawing, plane trigonometry, rhetoric and English composition, botany, principles of delineation, color and chiaroscuro, French or German.

Second year—Elementary architectural design, history and principles of landscape design, technical and historical development of renaissance and modern architecture or elementary physiography and meteorology, principles of design in painting, sculpture, and architecture, English composition, horticulture, surveying.

Third year—Elementary landscape design, technical and historical development of renaissance and modern architecture or elementary physiography and meteorology, free-hand drawing from architectural subjects, study of plants in relation to landscape planting, construction and maintenance of common roads, elementary geology, summer work in the study of plants.

Fourth year—Landscape design (second course), study of plants in relations to landscape planting (second course), infirmities of plants, free-hand drawing from architectural subjects (second course), drainage and water supply, masonry and foundations, contracts and specifications thesis.

WANT AN ANSWER FROM RABBI.

Trustees of Isaiah Temple Ask Dr. Stolz for a Decision on a Call from New York.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Isaiah Temple yesterday morning a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Rev. Joseph Stolz, rabbi of the temple, in regard to his acceptance or refusal of the recent call received by him from the congregation of the Temple Ahawath Chesed, New York. Dr. Stolz said to friends that he was undecided. It is the general impression that he will remain in Chicago.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

LIBRARY shelves have recently been enriched by a number of important biographies, and not the least of them is "The Life of Edward White Benson, Sometime Archbishop of Canterbury," written by his son, Arthur Christopher Benson, and published in two volumes by the Macmillan company.

We have seen in the case of Tennyson and of Millais how fitting it is that a son should be a father's biographer, and in the present instance the filial note of reverence which is streaked throughout the two elaborate volumes adds to their charm, and helps to create an atmosphere. "It seemed better," writes the son in the preface, "to attempt to draw as careful a picture of my father's life and character as possible, and to touch on events through the medium of personality rather than reveal personality through events." We are made to see the man before we do the dignitary, and we give our admiration to the talents of the former even though our democratic instincts prevent us from giving it wholly to the latter.

Edward White Benson was born in Birmingham in 1829, and was the eldest son of seven children. His father was an inventor, who sat sidewise at breakfast, and was disposed to look at the world at large from this angle. The influences under which the young Benson's life was molded were singularly favorable. There was, first, the piety of his father's character. "Then he had an affectionate and cultivated home circle, full of interest in books and art, but, at the same time, there was no kind of luxury; indeed, the bracing discipline of poverty—not the poverty which degrades, but the poverty which condemns the unnecessary and is strict with itself."

He lost his father at a critical period, but his mind had already taken its bent, and we find him at 18 exchanging long and serious letters with his friend, the future Bishop Lightfoot, on the subject of Tractarianism or about the Athanasian creed. He attended King Edward's School at Birmingham, and was elected to a subsizarship at Trinity, Cambridge, in 1848. He got through his first year at Cambridge on something over ninety pounds in weight, but suffered from ill-health, and eschewed all athletic games. In 1852 he was given a mastership at Rugby, and from this time on both his material and spiritual progress was steady and unwavering.

Mr. Benson was always on intimate terms with his relatives, the Sidgwicks, and from his childhood had been in love with his cousin, Mary Sidgwick. It was in this family that Charlotte Brontë endured a trying experience as a governess. Concerning this subject, the writer says:

Charlotte Brontë acted as governess to my cousins at Stonegappe for a few months in 1839. She was, according to her own account, unkindly treated, but it is clear that she had no gifts for the management of children, and was also in a morbid condition the whole time. My cousin, Benson Sidgwick, now Vicar of Ashby Parva, certainly on one occasion threw a Bible at Miss Brontë; and all that another cousin can recollect of her is that if she was invited to walk to church with them she thought she was being ordered about like a slave; if she was not invited she imagined she was excluded from the family circle.

Of his father's marriage and the one love of his life the son writes with beautiful reserve:

And here I must touch, however gently, upon what was the central fact of my father's life—the companionship of my mother. From the time when he was at the university, and played with her as a little child, he desired some day to make her his wife. When he came to live with the Sidgwick household at Rugby, and in the intervals of his school work, found time to teach her, this desire was formulated not only to himself but to others. Before he began his first independent work, when she was just 18, they were married, and the camaraderie of the Rugby household was exchanged for the close companionship of married life among the wild and healthy solitudes of Wellington. Thus her life was bound up in his in a way which is seldom possible to a wife. There was not a single thought or plan or feeling which he did not share with her, and from first to last her whole life and energies were devoted to him. For many years she was his sole secretary. He consulted her about everything, depended upon her judgment in a most unusual way, and wrote little for public utterance which he did not submit to her criticism. My father had an intense need of loving and being loved; his moods of depression, of dark discouragement, required a buoyant vitality in his immediate circle. One cannot constantly recur to the fundamental facts of life, but without a knowledge of this it would be impossible to understand my father's character and career.

Wellington College was opened in 1859 by the Queen in person; and it is over this part of the future Archbishop's life that the reader loves to linger. We have a pretty picture of the head master, who, though he ruled through fear and had "transient flashes of severity," was yet sympathetic and generous, and of his wife, then "a sedate matron of 18," in their friendly and domestic relations with their pupils.

Charles Kingsley was a warm friend of the Bensons, and his rectory of Eversley was within walking distance of Wellington. Kingsley was a smoker, and he kept pipes hidden about among furze bushes, where he would retreat for his comforters when he could safely do so without "debauching the boys." The head master did not approve of the masters smoking, and it is told that "a master once, lighting his pipe behind a hayrick near the college on a summer afternoon, found a boy already employed there in precisely the same manner; the culprits stared at each other and entered into a mutual vow of secrecy."

The letters written at this time are full of spiritual reflections about the "gain of dying" and the "self-denyingness" of living, and those to his wife breathe an exquisite tenderness and solicitude. In 1872 he was installed as chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and ten years later there came a letter from Gladstone offering him the primacy. "The proposal," writes the Prime Minister, "is a great one, but it is, I can assure you, made with a sense of its gravity and in some degree proportioned to it; and it comes to you not as an offer of personal advancement, but as a request that, whereas you have heretofore been employing five talents in the service of the church and realm, you will hereafter employ ten with the same devotion in the same great and good cause."

He was enthroned at Canterbury on the 29th of March, 1883, in the presence of a vast congregation, and from this time on he paid the penalty of greatness in a ceaseless round of visits, speechmaking, Parliamentary duties, missionary work, and all of the thousand and one activities incumbent upon such a lofty position. In 1887 he wrote in his diary: "From 6:30, when I rise, to 12:45, when I go to bed, it seems utterly hopeless to extract any culture from what surrounds me, hopeless to seize any moments except the essential seventy-five minutes' ride and the ten minutes' sleep; the ten often has to be doubled into twenty to enable my brain to plod on." Yet his greatest delight, his son writes, was in family life, and he loved simplicity, had a morbid horror of waste, and was extremely particular about small details of dress.

"He read few novels, and those with immense trouble and many groans. Of modern novelists, however, he read Mr. Henry James' books with interest, once even quoting from 'Roderick Hudson' in a university sermon. Miss Austen was an author he liked, but he thought Dickens vulgar and Thackeray cynical."

On one occasion he sat next to Matthew Arnold at dinner, and in the course of conversation Arnold uttered some half cynical statements about the hopelessness of trying to enlighten the general public. "My father," writes the son, "was somewhat nettled, and quoted a few lines from the celebrated sermon of Dr. Arnold's on Christian education. Matthew smiled affectionately at him, drooping his head sideways in his direction, while he patted his shoulder, saying: 'Very graceful and appropriate, my dear Benson; but we must not take for gospel everything that dear Dr. Arnold said.'"

Archbishop Benson died, as Gladstone said, "a soldier's death," and the picture of the end is pathetic but beautiful. In summing up his father's characteristics the son declares: "The basis of life to my father was his belief in 'the vital matter of prayer.'" He "was without any deep sympathy with humanity," and his nature had its restrictions; but his whole life was a progress and an advance, and he grew in faith and love year by year. It is the absence of the broad human sympathy that will sometimes repel those who follow this beautiful biography to its close, but even this lack will not prevent all who read from being deeply moved by the loftiness of such a life or from being grateful to the writer who has given us this inspiring revelation.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill is about to add to his contributions to eighteenth century literature an edition of Gibbon's "Autobiography."

Walter Wellman will relate in McClure's Magazine for February the story of some of his hard experiences and strange adventures in the course of his last year's arctic expedition.

Thomas Hardy and Austin Dobson are going to contribute to Clement Shorter's new London Magazine, the Sphere. Special efforts will be made to secure excellence in the illustrations, and Mr. Shorter hopes to outstrip his competitors, young and old, in this point.

A pretentious art work of national interest is being prepared by Charles Scribner's Sons for publication in the early spring. Its subject and title is "George Washington," by Worthington Chauncey Ford, and the artistic side of the enterprise is undertaken in conjunction with Goupil & Co. of Paris.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press an entirely new work on the collection, use, and preservation of books, written by the veteran librarian, Dr. A. R. Spofford, so long associated with the Library of Congress. It is entitled "A Book for All Readers," and is replete with information concerning the selection, care, and management of libraries, public and private.

The announcement that Mrs. Meynell has nearly completed her study of Ruskin for the Blackwoods' "Modern English Writers" comes with unexpected timeliness after the death of Ruskin. On terms of intimacy with the great educator, possessing both his admiration and confidence, and undoubtedly having undertaken the work with his approbation, Mrs. Meynell has an opportunity to add importantly to Ruskin lore.

The Successful American is the name of a new biographical magazine just started in New York by Jacob L. Rains and William J. Hartford. It is to be devoted solely to biographical sketches of prominent Americans, with their portraits. Its publishers announce that it is to contain no material which does not receive the approval of the subject portrayed. This at once reveals its character and its limitations. Nevertheless, the first number has decided merit and value.

Large as have been the sales of some of the novels of the hour, the figures pertaining to Mr. Spurgeon's books are something almost incredible. It is said that of his sermons a hundred million of copies have been sold at a penny, and quite a large number have been circulated in newspapers and otherwise; and it is claimed seriously that the circulation of his sermons since 1855 exceeds that of the Bible since the beginning of the century. At the shop in Paternosterrow, where the business of supplying Mr. Spurgeon's sermons is carried on, a supply of something like 2,000,000 of copies is constantly kept on hand.

Marion Crawford, who is now returning from this country to his home in Sorrento, Italy, recently spoke of the vast amount of work which he had planned for the immediate future. Besides his "Life of Leo XIII.," on which Mr. Crawford has been for a long time engaged, he expects soon to finish a book on "The Rulers of the South," a companion volume to "Ave Roma Immortalis," which will treat of Italy south of the Papal states. In addition, he is doing this winter some writing on modern Rome for the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and a story of old Spain to be dramatized by Lorimer Stoddard, in which Miss Viola Allen will appear next autumn. Mr. Crawford spoke of looking forward with eagerness to the time when he would find himself at liberty to write another novel of American life, to carry farther the stories of the people who figured in "Katherine Lauderdale" and "The Ralstons."

The death of Bernard Quaritch, the Piccadilly bookseller, is calling forth a crop of anecdotes concerning that somewhat eccentric celebrity and his customers. One told by the London Chronicle, in which Mr. Gladstone figures, will bear repeating. "One day Mr. Quaritch handed Mr. Gladstone Sir Thomas Elyot's black-letter, 'Castell of Helth,' printed in 1534, and said, 'Do you see anything wrong with it?' The old statesman fixed his pince-nez, and scanned the titlepage. Something excited his suspicion, so he picked up a magnifying-glass, and had a good look at the printing. 'Fac-similed, and not a type impression, I fancy, Mr. Quaritch,' was Mr. Gladstone's comment. He was right; the title page was missing, but it had been restored so ingeniously as to deceive anybody but an expert. Mr. Quaritch was wont to say, 'In most points about a book Gladstone's just about as cute as I am myself!'"

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar for This Week—Mrs. C. P. Kellogg to Give a Cotillon Tonight.

Among the events in the society calendar for this week are:

Today—Mrs. C. P. Kellogg, 1923 Prairie avenue, a cotillon. Mrs. John R. Gott, 135 Lincoln Park boulevard, a dinner. Mrs. Augustus W. Green, 2306 Calumet avenue, a dinner. Mrs. Henry L. Hill, 2316 Calumet avenue, a dinner. Annual reception of Chicago Culture club at Illinois Hall, 8 p. m. Oakland club, reception for Major J. B. Merwin of St. Louis. Mrs. Grant Ridgeway, 522 Jackson boulevard, luncheon for the Hair-Barbour bridal party. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Temple Bellamy, 195 Thirtieth street, a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter.

Tomorrow—Miss Edith Counselman, 5035 Greenwood avenue, a luncheon. Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, a dinner. Illinois club, "Ladies' afternoon." The Misses Barrett, 4400 Michigan avenue, a card party. Mrs. Sidney O. Blair and Miss Blair, 4519 Drexel boulevard, a reception. Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, 83 Cass street, a dinner. Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward, a reception for Mrs. B. F. Avery and Mrs. Bonnycastle Robinson. Knights Templar's charity ball at Auditorium.

Wednesday—Country club of Evanston, a dance. Mrs. Albert Hayden, 3155 Michigan avenue, a luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hartwell, dinner at Chicago Athletic club, for the Hair-Barbour bridal party. Quadrangle club, reception to Dr. von Holleben. Mrs. Jerome G. Steever and Miss Steever, 4718 Madison avenue, a dance.

Thursday—Dr. and Mrs. Albert Harris Hoy, young folks' cotillon at Lincoln Hall. Junkett club, ball at Auditorium. Mrs. W. C. Garrison, 4223 Indiana avenue, a musicale. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 821 Huron street, a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter. Mrs. W. S. Potwin, 389 Dearborn avenue, a whist party. Mrs. Gertrude B. Baker, 907 Evanston avenue, a musicale. Mrs. Richard William Phillips and Mrs. Jane Phillips Bogle, 5508 Cornell avenue, a reception. Mrs. John S. Hannah, 289 Dearborn avenue, a dinner.

Friday—Miss Hutchinson, 535 Rush street, a luncheon. Kilo association, annual dinner at Noon Day Rest clubrooms. Omicron Chapter, Sigma Chi, reception and dance at Chicago Beach Hotel. Colonial club, opening reception at Bournique's.

Saturday—Mrs. David C. Briggs, the Virginia, a dinner for Mrs. Ridgeway. Mrs. H. Newell Burhans, musicale at the residence of Mrs. R. Gosling, 4310 Greenwood avenue. Mrs. William Richards, 1324 Forest avenue, a tea. The Misses Butts of Kenwood Institute, reception and musicale. Mrs. Henry C. Prevost and Mrs. Edward E. Maxwell, 3980 Lake avenue, at home. Mrs. John Lynch, 1569 Lexington avenue, a card party.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Seaverns announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss M. Louisa Seaverns, to Mr. Warren R. Bennett of Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN ART EXPERT AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Miss Anna Caulfield, who has been selected by Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck as a member of the fine arts department of the Paris exposition, is known in local art circles as a critic and judge of ability. She delivered the closing address at the Art Congress of the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha, read a paper on "Art for Women's Clubs" at the "Denver Biennial," and has lectured before all the prominent women's clubs of Chicago. Miss Caulfield is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Caulfield of Grand Rapids, Mich., but spends much time in Chicago. She was a student at Radcliffe College and studied in various European art centers. On her return from Europe she spoke in Washington before President and Mrs. McKinley and a party of their friends. Miss Caulfield showed an interest in art when a young girl, and her father, a capitalist, has given her the liberal education she will use at Paris during the coming fair.

MISS ANNA CAULFIELD.

YALE SOCIAL WEEK BEGINS.

Junior Promenade Festivities Commence with Arrival of Society People at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Yale's annual social week began today with the arrival of society leaders to attend the festivities of the junior promenade.

Few Chicago people will attend the annual Yale event, although a large number of Chicago boys are in the junior class. Robert Louis Stevenson of Chicago has as his guest today Miss L. A. Stevenson, who was the only Chicago guest as yet registered. Mrs. G. H. Christian, wife of the Minneapolis millionaire, is here as the guest of her son, who is a Yale junior. James Boyce, Maurice Mason, and R. W. Walsh, Yale juniors from Chicago, have no guests here.

Today the promenade guests attended the college chapel, where they heard a sermon by Dr. Twitchell. Tomorrow the round of teas and receptions begins. The annual glee and banjo club concert will be given tomorrow evening.

TALKS TO FRIENDLY VISITORS.

Assistant Superintendent Kelcey of Children's Aid Society Lectures in Englewood Charities Office.

Carl Kelcey, assistant superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, talked to the Friendly Visitors of the Englewood Bureau of Associated Charities yesterday afternoon at the offices of the bureau, 611 West Sixty-third street. He said the idea of placing homeless children in families instead of in institutions had made steady progress during the last generation. From small beginnings in 1883 the Illinois society had grown until now it has eight superintendents, who find destitute children and place them in families. Within fifteen years 4,000 children have been placed in this manner.

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TRAVELING PALETOT OF ENGLISH DESIGN.

It is made of brown cloth with stitched strappings. An original gown from the same London house is of ivory-tinted panne, incrusted with lace and finely-cut jet, an open-work design of conventional leaves and flowers mounted over pale blue satin. The whole overgown, in princesse form, opens over an underskirt of plaited blue mousseline de soie, edged again with narrow sable fur. A large ruche of blue mousseline de soie edged with sable completes the costume, which is crowned with a toque in pale blue dyed grebe feathers.

Short Story of the Day.

THE INCINERATION OF JASPER GREEN.

"REMEMBER," Jasper Green used to say by way of opening an evening's conversation, "when I am dead I wish to be cremated. I've no mind to be food for worms. I prefer the swift, clean process."

"But what do you want us to do with your ashes, uncle?" his nephew, Harold, would inquire. "Do you expect us to keep them in a marble urn in the front parlor?"

"My ashes!" Jasper would cry with dramatic gesticulation. "Scatter them to the four winds of heaven! Let them go to the east, the west, the north, and the south! What care I about my ashes?"

"Please don't talk about your ashes this evening, Jasper," his sister-in-law would plead. "It isn't at all pleasant to me to think of you as being thrown to the four winds of heaven."

"But, Sarah, my dear, you know I have always been a traveling man, he would respond.

He had, in fact, known the dusty ways of the commercial traveler for twenty years, and had shown sufficient unselfishness to remain a bachelor. He made his brother's house his home, and acted the rôle of Providence to his young nephews. His sister-in-law was glad she had married into his family.

"Jasper," she once said to him, "if you would take life more seriously and death more lightly, I wouldn't have a word of fault to find with you. As a matter of fact, you know, death is a thing of no especial importance. But life is tremendously important. You ought to realize it, you ought to be thinking of marriage and of laying up for old age, and of attaining some sort of a position in the community."

"My goodness, Sarah! How can you think of so many terrible things at once? Now, you just content yourself, my dear sister. The life I live suits me well. I enjoy doing the Arab act—folding my tent and silently stealing away, and all that sort of thing. As for what you are pleased to term my undue interest in death, that is my affair, too. If I choose to think the crematory at Philadelphia a more interesting institution than a theater, that is a matter of taste, you know."

It was evident that his amiable sister-in-law, in her efforts to conventionalize him, would have her trouble for her pains. It was inevitable, perhaps, that, hearing Jasper speak with frequency of the crematory at Philadelphia, she should forever associate the city with that concern. She laughed about it to her husband one day when she was doing up a faded ecru dress which she intended sending to Philadelphia to be dyed brown.

"Jasper would be sure to address this to the crematory," she said as she tied up the bundle.

It was a fortnight after this that word came, most suddenly, that he was dead. He who had lungs of astonishing expansion, a clinking good heart, and an ostrich-like digestion, and who seemed fitted to endure life's vicissitudes to the extreme limit of man's time, had gone off with hideous promptitude at the attack of some microscopical beast of prey—an untamed germ from the jungle of disease.

It chanced that his brother was at the extreme of the continent, at San Francisco. As for his devoted sister-in-law, Sarah Green, she would have hastened on the sacred errand of taking his remains to Philadelphia, according to his oft-expressed desire, but a seriously sick child kept her at home. She was forced to give directions by telegraph, and to mourn him with deep sincerity at home. Also she awaited with something like nervous dread the home-coming of that little box, which would contain the ashes of the once robust, jocund, eccentric, lovable man—an hour ago a powerful entity.

"Scatter my ashes to the four winds of heaven," he had directed. But Sarah Green was not inclined to indulge him to that extent, living or dead. It would have seemed impious to her. She determined that the little box, when it came, should be laid away with Christian ceremonies in the cemetery with the dead Greens.

In course of time it came—the expected box, and rested over night on a tale strewn with lilies of the valley. The next morning it was taken on a black-draped cushion to the cemetery, and in the presence of many tearful friends dropped into the receptive and concealing earth. Then with a sense of duty well performed, Sarah Green returned to her ordinary life—a life tinged with a distinct sorrow because of a good friend gone.

A week later a box reached her from Philadelphia.

"There!" she said, with vexation, "is that brown crêpe of mine that I had dyed. It's really useless to me, now that I have put on mourning for poor Jasper."

She undid the wrappings and beheld a little cubical box neatly labeled:

"Jasper Green. Died Aug. 10, 1899."

The meaning of this hardly reached her bewildered sense. With trembling hands she opened the receptacle. Within was a handful of delicate and innocuous ashes.

She stared long. Then laughter seized her like a curse.

"I have buried my old brown dress," said she.

She was a woman of resources, and of determination. At dead of night she and the sexton made the transfer of boxes. And safe back home, she made a crematory of her own, and incinerated the brown dress in her furnace, and, while she wept, she laughed, too, and it seemed to her that there in the still of the night she heard the sardonic laughter of Jasper Green mingling with her own hysterical mirth.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Of all the Prime Ministers of Europe there is not one concerning whose personality so little is known abroad as General Pelloux, the Premier of Italy, who, with rare independence and courage, has undertaken the task of liberating the southern part of Italy, and, in particular, the Island of Sicily, from the terrorism that has been wielded until now by the Mafia, the Camorra, and other kindred secret societies, organized for the purpose of extortion and crime.

Those statesmen who until now have attempted the task, such as Baron Nicotera, have been crushed and ruined through the agency of the societies in question. Others, including ex-Premier Crispi and General Mirri, who has just been compelled to resign the portfolio of Minister of War on account of his association with the Mafia, have preferred to become the allies of these organizations.

General Pelloux's determination to crush the many headed hydra which has contributed so much to poison life in the southern moiety of King Humbert's dominions has, therefore, excited the keenest interest both in Italy and abroad.

Although the General possesses no nobiliary title, yet he belongs to the old aristocracy of Savoy, and is a native of La Roche, which now forms part of France. His father, implicated in a conspiracy against the absolutist government of King Charles Albert in Piedmont, fled to France, where he studied medicine and obtained a diploma as physician. Soon afterwards he betook himself to Spain, and took service in the army there against the Carlists, winning his way up to the rank of Colonel.

On the accession of King Victor Emmanuel to the throne of Piedmont, and the grant of a constitution at Turin, he returned to Italy and took his seat in the Piedmont Legislature.

When, after the battle of Solferino, Savoy was transferred by Italy to France, he became a French citizen, recommending, however, his two sons, who were serving at the time in the Italian army, to remain subjects of the King of Italy.

The two sons in question bear the names of Leon and Louis, and both are Generals.

Leon is at the head of the Fourth Army Corps, and as such is intrusted with the defense of the northwestern frontier of the kingdom, of which it is regarded as the most important command. Louis is at the present moment Prime Minister, after having held the portfolio of Minister of War in three previous administrations.

At the time when he first entered public life few foresaw that he would ever become an important factor in Italian politics or that he would develop into a statesman. He was looked upon at the time as merely a gallant soldier who had distinguished himself as such in the campaigns of 1859, 1866, and 1870. He was not known to possess any gifts of oratory, nor any knowledge of parliamentary tactics, and even when Minister of War he remained to such an extent in the background, restricting himself as far as possible to the administrative duties of his office, that on being intrusted with the Premiership the speedy overthrow of his Cabinet was universally predicted.

Threatened administrations, like threatened men, live long. The Pelloux Cabinet has been in power for nearly two years, which is a long time for an Italian administration, and is today stronger and enjoys a greater degree of public confidence both at home and abroad than any of its predecessors.

Like General de Galliffet, the Minister of War in France, Premier Pelloux's public utterances are terse, pointed, and while conveying the idea of military frankness and honesty are not devoid of humor. Added to this he possesses the most exquisite tact, while he is distinguished for that sobriety of speech and manner, that quiet courtesy, and that keen sense of honor and independence that are so conspicuous in the old aristocracy of Savoy.

The General is an excellent father and a devoted husband, and spends at his unpretentious home on the fourth floor of an apartment house in the Via Nazionale at Rome all the time that he can spare from his official duties.

Mme. Pelloux, like her husband, belongs by birth to the old nobility of Savoy, is vastly superior in intelligence and education to the average Roman grande dame, and remains just as simple and unaffected in her mode of life and manner as at the time when her husband was a mere Lieutenant Colonel. The Premier has retained the matutinal habits of the military profession, is an early riser, to the despair of the higher government officials, owing to his practice of summoning them to interviews and consultations at the unearthly hour of 6 and 7 in the morning.

No pen portrait of the Italian Premier would be complete without laying stress on the intimate friendship that characterizes his relations with his sovereign. He has been a crony and comrade of Humbert for forty years, and before attaining the rank of General frequently formed part of Humbert's military household.

The King addresses him by his Christian name, treats him with the utmost familiarity, and is fond of using the Piedmontese dialect or patois in conversing with him. Certainly there is no Premier who has held office since Humbert came to the throne who has enjoyed to such an extent the entire confidence of his sovereign.

Let me add, in conclusion, that the General wears on his breast the silver medal of valor and the cross of the military order of Savoy, both conferred for acts of extraordinary gallantry on the field of battle.

A court-martial composed entirely of Generals, and sitting at Odessa, has just sentenced General Count Peregalaseets to military degradation, to the forfeiture of his orders and decorations, as well as of his status as a noble and as a Russian citizen, to the confiscation of all his property, and to three years' exile in the Siberian Province of Tobolsk, for gross frauds and corruption while at the head of the recruiting department of the great military district of which Odessa is the headquarters.

It may be remembered that some time ago the cable dispatches announced the discovery by the Minister of War of colossal dishonesty on the part of some of the commanding officers in the south of Russia and the sensation created by their arrest.

The sentence just pronounced by the court-martial is the outcome of the scandal, and it has been ratified by the Czar.

The Queen Regent of Spain is bringing up her boy with a regard to those ethics of chivalrous courtesy towards the fair sex that characterize the Emperor of Austria, and so many of the Princes of the house of Hapsburg, to which she belongs by birth.

For Rejane, the well known French actress and creator of the rôle of Mme. Sans-Gêne in Sardou's play of that name, in relating the private audience with which she was honored by Queen Christine at Madrid, describes how the young King on being summoned by his mother to make the acquaintance of the actress proceeded to gallantly kiss the latter's hand with a bow on entering the room.

At many European courts it is etiquette for ladies to kiss the hand of the sovereign, even when he belongs to the sterner sex. But the little King of Spain is being manifestly brought up to share the views of his kinsman, Emperor Francis Joseph, to the effect that knightly courtesy is due to every woman, no matter what her rank or social station.

The death of Lord Ludlow of the British Court of Appeals, and one of the most supremely dignified and imposing looking members of the bench, recalls to my mind a funny little story which occurred in connection with a trial over which he was presiding. A witness had been badgered by rival counsel about a denial of intoxication until he had become entirely rattled.

Lord Ludlow, taking pity on the man and with a view of helping him, asked him kindly from the bench:

"Did you say, 'I was not drunk, sir?'"

The witness looked up considerably surprised and exclaimed with the most deprecating air of injured innocence:

"Why, I never said anything of the kind about your Lordship at all."

There was a titter throughout the courtroom. Lord Ludlow flushed, bit his lip, and from that time forth never made any further attempt to help a witness.

Mrs. Thomas R. Lyon's Cat Disappears.

Mrs. Thomas R. Lyon of 72 Astor street has lost her white maltese cat. The cat was originally one of the collection in the Lincoln Park menagerie, and was presented to Mrs. Lyon by Graeme Stewart, who obtained it from the Lincoln Park board. The cat disappeared last Friday. As it was dead, Mrs. Lyon thinks some one caught it. The cat was to have been exhibited in the show next week.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Couches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. Omaha, Denver, Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Michigan.
6.00 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
8.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 4.00 p. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 11.30 p. m.

Monday Jan. 22.

Ye Younge Manne of ye past getteth a cold chille at ye view of ye Younge Manne of ye present.

For that ye Younge Manne of ye present is stylish, well-dresst, if in our readie-made, at great saving of doubloons.

YE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

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"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark sts.

WINTER RESORTS.

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A quiet

EASE IN LONDON MARKET

REDUCTION OF THE BANK RATE MAY GO EVEN FURTHER.

War Disbursements an Important Factor in Financial Affairs, but the Underlying Conditions Give Basis for Fears for the Future—Renewal of Gold Exports Tempted — Effort to Push Imperial Bank of India Project, Despite Determined Opposition.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Another reduction in the bank rate was inevitable in the existing state of our money market, and I am not sure it is to be the last. All the same, the open market is poorer by £1,700,000 than it was a year ago, due to that glut of free credits which cannot now continue long or go much further.

From now onward to the end of March the collection of revnue will cause the open market to be denuded of balances, but this year the war disbursements may more than neutralize this influence. The government is certain to raise a large loan soon after Parliament meets, so it is quite possible that credits may accumulate in bankers' hands instead of being withdrawn from them.

Government in Arrears.

The government payments are heavily in arrears now because available means are exhausted. Should these payments come with a rush the market ease is sure to be accentuated and prolonged.

All this allowed for, however, the discount rate cannot go much lower, because it already is at the point that tempts renewals of gold exports. The bank gained only £40,000 last week and the outflow of this metal is increasing. True, a part of the withdrawals were on the Indian currency account, but the scarcity of money in the peninsula has nothing to do with cheap money here.

But omitting this disturbing factor, which is sure to be corrected by a big Indian loan later on, the fact remains that our open market with a 3¼ per cent discount rate is now lower than that of of any market on the continent. A week back the open market discount was highest in Paris and now Paris is all labout ½ per cent higher than London, while Berlin is ⅝ to ¾ per cent higher.

General Ease Predicted.

Ease here promotes ease abroad, and probably all the continental as well as the American market rates may further recede. The probability, nevertheless, is that they will remain above London on an average, and in the proportion in which they do is the danger of renewal of foreign gold demands on us.

East, however, is now with us, and inasmuch as speculation of all kinds has been hindered by the course of the war it is probable that no return of the menacing dearness may occur before March. Not only has speculation in new enterprises on the Stock Exchange suspended, pending results of the great conflict now raging in south Africa, but the ordinary course of business of all kinds is much interfered with by the absorbing demands of the War office on labor, on coal and iron, and on the transport service.

Cannot Fill Contracts.

A certain Clyde shipbuilder wrote to me the other day that many of his neighbors are likely soon to be obliged to call their creditors together through their inability to fulfill contracts because of the government's absorbing the output of iron and steel.

The unprecedented activity of the dockyards and gun and ammunition factories, along with the equally unprecedented employment of ocean transports, has so told on our coal supplies that the prices are almost touching the famine point, and private manufacturers are being driven to the wall.

From all over the country come complaints about injury of business from this cause, and the more the factories slow down the more credit tends to accumulate on the London market. By this train of reasoning we also reach the conclusion that the war tends for a time to cheapen, rather than raise, the price of banking credit. But the chief influence is to promote violent fluctuations.

Imperial Bank Project.

The Simla government is pushing on the project for an Imperial Bank of India, and this is one reason why the purchase of gold for reserve is so persistent. Clinton Dawkins leaves India soon after unfolding the budget for the next year, and naturally is anxious to settle the form of the new bank before quitting his post as Finance Minister. Other banks in India and the mercantile community as a whole are strenuously opposing the scheme, but it will probably be carried through in spite of the opposition, because the government dreams of possessing an independent agency for controlling the supply of currency and credit in India as well as for managing the exchange business in London.

The new bank would have an office of its own here and would regulate the amount of India council bills and transfers, put up for sale daily and weekly, so as to just sustain the exchange above the arbitrarily fixed 15 pence per rupee. It could play also at the "catch market" or merchant and do infinite mischief.

A large amount of new capital will be required for the state institution, and even when it is obtained stability will not be assured, for the Indian trade returns show that dependency to be unable from one year to another to meet the home charges for debt, railway dividends, government, civil, and military requirement, by one or two hundred million rupees per annum.

The dependency of the importing power has not sensibly increased during the last ten years, but poverty is disguised by continual borrowings on one pretext or another. As has been, so will be.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 21,068 bris; exports, 8,278 bris; quiet but steady; Minnesota patents, $3.70@3 95; do bakers', $2.75@3.00; winter patents, $3.50@3.75; do straights, $3.30@3.40; do extra, $2.55@2.85; do low grades, $2.25@2.40. Rye flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3.10@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@3.50. Buckwheat flour—Quiet; $2.00@2.15. Cornmeal—Quiet; yellow Western, 68c; city, 73c; Brandywine, $2.20@2.30. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 Western, 60¼c, f. o. b., afloat; State rye, 59@59c, c. i. f., New York cariots. Barley—Dull; feeding, 45¼@47½c, c. i. f., New York; malting, 50@53c, c. i. f., New York. Barley malt—Dull; Western, 65@70c. Wheat—Receipts, 81,000 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, 73¾c, f. o. b., afloat, prompt; No. 2 red, 71¾c, elevator. Options opened steady and ¼c higher on a little foreign buying and adverse crop news from Russia and France. Scattered covering by local houses kept the market firm throughout most of the forenoon. The close was firm at ¼@¼c net advance. March closed 71 15-16@72¼c, closed 72¾c; July closed 73¾c. Corn—Receipts, 168,020 bu; exports, 36,850 bu; sales, 120,000 bu spot; spot steady; No. 2, 39½c, f. o. b. afloat, and 40½c elevator. Options opened steady and unchanged, with buyers attracted by the expected government report. Later prices hardened a little on wet weather, firm cables, and the advance in wheat. Closed steady and unchanged. May closed 39¾c. Oats—Receipts, 105,800 bu; exports, 36,500 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed Western, 29½@29c; track white, 31½@36c. Options quiet and steady.

Rice—Steady; Galveston, 206@3 lbs, 19½c; Texas dry, 24@30 lbs, 14½c; California, 21@25 lbs, 5c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavy weights, 25@26½c; acid, 23@24c. Wool dull; domestic fleece, 21@29c; pulled, 26@33c.

Beef firm, family, $12.50@13.00; mess, $12.50; hams, $22.00@23.50; packet, $11.50@12.00; city, extra mess, $10.00@10.50. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, $5.87½@7.00; do shoulders, 5.75@6.00; hams, $8.50@9.50. Lard firm; Western steam, $6.30; refined, $6.50; nominal; refined for the continent, $6.45; S. A., $6.65; compound, $5.87½@6.00. Pork firm; mess, $10.50@11.00; family, $11.50@12.50; family, $12.25@12.75.

Butter firm; Western creamery, 21@25c; do factory, 16@20c; June creamery, 20@23½c; imitation creamery, 19@22c; do dairy, 18@21c; do creamery, 16@23c. Cheese firm; full made, fancy large, 12¼@13c; full made fancy small, 12¼@13c; large colored, 12¼@13c; small late made, 12¼@13c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania, 31c; Western ungraded at mark, 14@16c; Western storage at mark, 14@16c.

Coffee—The market opened quiet at 6@10 points decline under a flurry of realizing, followed by weak European cables, larger Brazilian receipts, and smaller spot demand, with subsidence of outside speculative interest. The market rallied later, however, on fairly active local interest, and closed steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points net higher. Total sales, 14,000 bags, including February at 7c; March, 7.05@7.10c; May, 7.15@7.20c; July, 7.25c; August, 7.40c; September, 7.40@7.45c; October, 7.45c; December, 7.55c. Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 8¾c; No. 7 jobbing, 8¾c. Mild steady; Cordova, 8¼@12¾c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; shipping, 3 5-16@3 7-16c; good to choice refining, 3 7-16@3 9-16c. Refined quiet; No. 6, 4.05c; No. 7, 4.00c; No. 8, 3.95c; No. 9, 3.90c; No. 10, 3.85c; No. 11, 3.80c; No. 12, 3.75c; No. 13, 3.70c; No. 14, 3.65c; confectioners' A, 4.05c; mould A, 4.20c; cut loaf, 5.55c; crushed, 5.55c; powdered, 5.25c; granulated, 5.15c; cubes, 5.30c.

Molasses—Foreign steady; fair refining, 3 15-16c bid; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c bid; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c bid. Refined firm; mold A, 5.40c; standard A, 5.00c; confectioners' A, 4.95c; cut loaf, 5.55c; crushed, 5.55c; powdered, 5.25c; granulated, 5.15c; cubes, 5.30c.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, $4.00@4.75; Japan, 4¼@5c.

Tallow strong; city, 5¾c bid; country, 5¾@5¾c. Cottonseed oil firm; prime crude, 26c to yellow, 30½@27c. Petroleum steady; refined to $9.90; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $9.85; do in bulk, $7.20. Resin steady; strained, common to good, $1.02½@1.05. Turpentine steady at 53@53½c.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, $4.00@4.75; Japan, 4¼@5c.

Sugar—Raw strong; held higher; fair refining, 3 15-16c bid; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c bid; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c bid. Refined firm; mold A, 5.40c; standard A, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.95c; cut loaf, 5.55c; crushed, 5.55c; powdered, 5.25c; granulated, 5.15c; cubes, 5.30c.

Cotton—The cotton market opened steady, with near months 2@3 points higher and far months unchanged to 2 points lower. This was a disappointing response to good cables from Liverpool and firm advices from leading points of the South. The both departments the English market displayed pronounced strength, said by private cables to have originated in bullish news from this side and increasing alarm among European shorts. New Orleans dispatches lent authority for the statement that holders in the back country and at some of the larger towns and ports had advanced spot cotton 1/32@1/16. The movement was light and on all sides a steady shrinkage in stocks was apparent. In the local market the feeling was bullish, but caution was inspired in view of the refusal of outsiders to take hold. Europe, New Orleans, Wall street, and room shorts were the chief buyers this morning. Some hands sold for profits. Trading was quite active for a Saturday half holiday. The market closed steady at a net advance of 46@48 points from Saturday's close, months 1 lower to 3 points net higher. Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 7½c; middling gulf, 8¼c; sales, 953 bales, all futures closed steady; January, 7.56c; February, 7.49c; March, 7.51c; April, 7.56c; May, 7.56c; June, 7.56c; July, 7.51c; August, 7.47c; September, 6.88c; October, 6.75c; November, 6.66c; December, 6.67c.

Dried fruits—Evaporated apples were quiet and steady at unchanged prices; State, evaporated apples, common, 6@6½c; prime, 6½@7½c; choice, 7¾@8¼c; fancy, 8¼@9c. California dried prunes, 3½@8c per lb, as to size and quality; apricots, royal, 13@15c; Moor Park, 15@18c. Peaches, peeled, 20@22c; unpeeled, 7¼@10c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 67c; track, 70c; January, 67c; May, 65¾c; July, 63¾@63¾c; No. 2 hard, 66@66c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 cash, 35c; track, 32½@32¾c; January, 31c; May, 31¼@32c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 24½c; January, 24c; May, 24¾c. Rye—Steady, 52c. Flaxseed—Quiet, $1.48. Pork—Firm; jobbing, $10.25 for old; $11.87½ for new. Lard—Unchanged; prime steam, 6.02½; choice, 6.05. Flour—Steady, unchanged. Timothy—Unchanged, $2.00@2.35. Corn meal, better, $1.75@1.80. Bran—Scarcely firm; sacked, east track, 67c. Hay—Steady; timothy, $7.00@11.50; prairie, $7.00@8.00. Whisky—Steady, $1.23½. Cotton ties, bagging, and hemp twine, unchanged. Dry salt meats, boxed—Extra shorts, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; clear sides, 6¾c. Bacon—Extra shorts, 7¾@7¾c; clear ribs, 7¾c; clear sides, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 68,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 51,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—There was strong undertone to wheat this morning based on foreign crop damage. The advance realised on the day's trading was not large, but it was a test on sentiment. May opened at 63¼c, sold up to 63½c closing at 63¾c; July closed at 64¾@64¾c. There was a good demand for cash wheat. Millers were willing to pay up to 4c discount under May for ordinary and choice, but specified lots. No. 2 sold 2c under No. 1 for ordinary and ¼@1c under for selections; No. 3, 57@61½c. Flour—First patents, $3.40@3.50; second patents, $3.20@3.30; first clears, $2.55; second clears, $1.85. Bran—In bulk, $11.25@11.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 20.—Wheat—May, 62¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 65c; No. 3, 62½@63½c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 3, 63@66c. Corn—May, 30c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 30¼@30½c; No. 3, 30c. Oats—No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c. Rye—No. 2, 49@49½c. Hay—Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; choice prairie, $7.00@7.50. Butter—Creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 15c. Eggs—Fresh, 19c. Receipts—Wheat, 43 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; to arrive, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; to arrive, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c; No. 3 spring, 57¼c. Oats, 23½@22c. Rye, 43c. Barley, 34@37c. Flax, cash, 1.41½; May, 1.41½. Receipts of flour, 3,000 bris. Shipments—Wheat, 36,087 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,736 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20.—Wheat—Higher, steady; No. 2 cash, 68½c; May, 70½c bid. Corn dull, steady; cash mixed, 32c. Oats dull, steady; cash mixed, 24½c. Rye neglected. Cloverseed dull, steady; prime cash, old, $5.00 asked; January, new, $5.10 bid; March, $5.35, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Turpentine firm at 51c. Resin firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20.—Turpentine firm at 50c. Resin firm, unchanged.

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$1000 Atch adj	80¾	$4000 Mex Cent 2d	80
80000 do gen 4s	100¾	inc	23-24½
7000 Ann Arbor 1st 4s	92	15000 Mo Pac 3d	104¾
60000 B-O 3½s	94¾	27000 M K-T 1st 4s	89¾
23000 B-O 4s	104-105	10000 do ext 5s	104¾
35000 B O S W gtr 5s	89¾	27000 M P 1st con 5s	116-½
29000 Balt Un Elev 1st 5s	95¼	2000 N Cent 1s	105
5000 C S 1st 5s	108¾	2000 Nor-W con 4s	94-¼
2000 do 2d 5s	107½	4000 N Pac 3d gen 6s	119-¾
35000 Cent of Ga 5s	103¾	15000 do 4s	103¾
55000 C I 1st 5s	80¾	11000 O R-N con 4s	80
62000 C P gtd 4s	100¾	12000 O S L 1st con 5s	112¾
16000 C O gen 4½s	107	3000 P C-C-I 1st 5s	116
1000 C-O con 5s	116	Pac B 5s	115
1000 C B-Q con 5s	111¾	29000 Rdg gen 4s	84¾
5000 C M-St P term 5s	113	25000 do gen 6s	107¾
1000 H-D div 5s	110¾	25000 St L-I M gen 5s	110¾
5000 C-N W gen 5s	108	1000 St L-S F 1st 6s	90
94000 C R-I-P gen 4s	103¾	10000 St L-S W 1st 4s	90
2000 Chi St L-N O gtd 5s	100	19000 do 2d 4s	85¾
16000 C C-C-St L gen 4s	96¼	10000 do 1st con 6s	104¾
10000 Col Mid 1st 6s	107¼	66000 So Pac 4s	82¾
8000 Col-S O 1st 4s	85	10000 do Ariz 1st	101¼
17000 D-R G con 4s	93¾	35000 So R R 1st 5s	107¼
6000 E T-V-G con 5s	98¾	9000 Stand Twine 6s	91-62
15000 Er 1st con 7s	140	24000 do inc	21-¾
4000 Erie 1st con 4s	90¾	10000 Tex C 1st 5s	110¾
9000 G H-S A M-P 5s	102	3000 T-P 1st 5s	112¾
20000 H-T C gen 4s	84¾	4000 U-Pac 1st 5s	104
3000 I-G N 1st 6s	121	2000 W N Y-P inc 5s	23¼
1000 K-M 1st 4s	88	3000 Wabash 2-4s	71
20000 K C F-S 1st gr ctfs	69-¼	2000 Wilkes-East 1st 5s	105
7000 L S-M S 3½s	110¾	5000 Wis Cent 5s	101
		1000 do M-M div 4s	96
		274000 do deb Bs	36¾-37½

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Grain.—Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 1 California, 5s 3d@5s 3½d; No. 2 red, Western winter, 5s 3¼d; No. 1 Northern spring, 5s 10d. Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5¾d; American mixed, old, 3s 5¾d; futures, steady; January, 3s 5¼d; February, 3s 5¾d; March, 3s 5¾d.

Provisions—Peas, Canadian, 5s 5¼d. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), dull, £3 10s@£4. Beef—Steady; extra, India mess, 81s 3d; prime mess, 7s. Pork—Steady; prime mess, Western, 58s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, steady, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, dull, 33s; short ribs, 18@22 lbs, steady, 33s; long clear middles, light, 30@35 lbs, dull, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35@40 lbs, dull, 34s; short clear backs, 16@18 lbs, dull, 33s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, dull, 39s; shoulders, square, 12@14 lbs, steady, 34s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good do, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, steady, 57s 6d; American finest colored, firm, 59s. Tallow—Strong; prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cotton seed oil—Hull, refined, February and March, firm, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, firm, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s.

Cotton—Good spot business done. Prices 1-16d higher. American middling, fair, 4 29-32d; good middling, 4 23-32d; middling, 4 21-32d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 11,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,500 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady at the advance. American middling, low middling clause, January, 4 32-64d; January and February, 4 27-64@4 28-64d; February and March, 4 23-64d sellers; March and April, 4 19-64d sellers; April and May, 4 15-64d sellers; May and June, 4 12-64d sellers; June and July, 4 8-64d; 4 10-64d sellers; July and August, 4 7-64d sellers; August and September, 4 1-64d sellers; September and October, 3 54-64d sellers; October and November, 3 57-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packers not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 15	17,265	135	36,091	15,328
Tuesday, Jan. 16	3,207	594	40,350	12,753
Wednesday, Jan. 17	18,713	294	39,945	12,534
Thursday, Jan. 18	8,700	207	22,845	12,534
Friday, Jan. 19	1,598	80	26,244	3,500
Saturday, Jan. 20	200	50	16,000	1,000
Totals	49,772	1,546	181,276	60,978
Previous week	51,429	1,575	196,251	74,600
Cor. week 1899	44,227	1,978	173,300	80,156
Cor. week 1898	49,757	1,243	160,005	71,956
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 15	5,639	1	4,670	.....
Tuesday, Jan. 16	1,412	28	1,118	805
Wednesday, Jan. 17	3,780	.....	3,217	105
Thursday, Jan. 18	1,889	50	2,217	.....
Friday, Jan. 19	1,726	13	1,878	.....
Saturday, Jan. 20	300	.....	1,500	600
Totals	15,200	72	15,060	1,507
Previous week	16,024	97	11,758	9,481
Cor. week 1899	14,190	205	14,821	11,614
Cor. week 1898	18,196	25	24,621	10,054

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	49,800	181,276	61,000
Kansas City	17,000	76,300	13,700
Omaha	11,000	46,000	14,300
St. Louis	18,400	48,500	8,500
Totals	108,600	350,900	94,500
Previous week	106,800	396,500	102,200
Cor. week 1899	109,200	329,000	112,100
Cor. week 1898	103,000	321,000	71,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 38,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 17,268 cattle, 36,091 hogs, and 15,828 sheep a week ago, and 18,207 cattle, 39,945 hogs, and 12,237 sheep on the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the week ending next Saturday are estimated at 52,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, and 52,000 sheep, against 32,600 cattle, 192,400 hogs, and 77,000 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Packers purchased 18,000 hogs on Saturday, leaving 3,000 in the yards. Armour & Co. bought 6,000; Anglo-American, 1,500; Nelson Morris, 1,100; Swift, 2,500; and butchers, 3,200. Droves averaging 220 pounds or over cost $4.01@4.05; 200 lbs, $4.57; 160 lbs, $4.50; and 115-lb pigs, $4.12½.

Last week eleven markets received 226,000 hogs, or 40,000 less than the previous week, and 25,000 less than a year ago.

The largest deal in cattle reported from Fort Worth during the week was the sale of 11,000 Nevada cattle, by John Sparks to M. E. Prosna. The price was about $25 per head.

Chicago packers slaughtered 181,276 hogs last week, against 196,800 the previous week and 173,300 a year ago. Armour packed 54,800; Anglo-American, 14,700; Boyer & Chicago, 7,000; Chicago, 9,000; Continental, 10,700; Hammond, 5,700; International, 11,500; Lipton, 7,000; Morris, 8,800; Swift, 27,600; Wilson & Hobbins, 14,600; and city butchers, 8,800.

Thus far this month the four leading Western markets received 1,048,000 cattle, 1,039,300 hogs and 326,000 sheep, or an increase of 30,300 cattle and a decrease of 16,000 hogs and 53,000 sheep compared with a year ago. Chicago alone increased 32,300 cattle and 43,400 hogs, and decreased 36,500 sheep.

George Pratt marked 30,000 hogs for today and 150,000 for the week; Ben Butler, 40,000 and 200,000; Charles Cooper and George Chandler, 35,000 and 200,000; Van Norstrand, 25,000 and 175,000; Pete Long, 35,000 and 190,000; Fred Leanon, 35,000 and 190,000; Joe Osher, 35,000 and 185,000; Harry Boots, 40,000 and 180,000.

Cattle—Strictly choice, well-finished beeves closed about the lower than a week ago, with other beef cattle 10@25c lower than then. Corn-fed Westerns and unfinished natives, average 1,150@1,400 lbs, showed the most decline, while the common, thin steers were not materially lower, showed the least decline. A load of cattle sold in Chicago below country cost, so many cattle sold in Chicago below country cost, so many cattle sold in Chicago below country cost, so many

EVIL IN MODERN LIGHT.

THE REV. R. A. WHITE AFFIRMS THE HEART OF THINGS IS GOOD.

Declares an Ignorant or Malicious Humanity, Misusing Beneficent Forces to Wrong Ends, Is the Only Devil Known to Present Knowledge—Finds the World Climbing Through Low and Harmful Experiences to the Attainment of What Is True.

"There is no personal devil, though there are plenty of devils," said the Rev. R. A. White yesterday morning at Stewart Avenue Universalist Church. He was preaching on "Evil in the Light of Modern Knowledge; or, Who Is the Devil?" Elucidating his subject, he said:

"Evil is whatever harms mankind. Good is whatever benefits it. To the primitive man the world was full of evil. The sun scorched, the cold froze, the seas engulfed, the fire consumed, the storm destroyed, disease killed, men wrought harm to their kind. Some contend that the habit of worship began in devil worship—propitiation of the forces of evil. When it is remembered that much of so-called Christian worship in the past has been a system of appeasing God and averting his anger it seems likely enough that primitive worship was to appease the powers that harmed men.

"Modern knowledge may not yet be presumptuous enough to pretend to satisfy every requirement of a final explanation of evil, but a few propositions about one of the natural elements may clear the subject somewhat. Fire has seemed the devil of destruction. Property and life are its victims. To be noted, first, fire is a necessity; second, its power to benefit the world is inseparable from its power to injure the world; third, its power to injure mankind is proportionate to its power to benefit it. The greater its power to do good, the greater its power to do evil if the opportunity offers. Fourth, the primal purpose of fire is to benefit mankind, and its benefits are infinitely beyond the evil it works. That it works evil at all is due to the wrong use of it by ignorant or willful men. A good intention puts the match to the fuel under the boilers, and the steam soon hisses and the machinery hums. A bad intention puts the match to a building filled with human beings, and we have a tragedy.

"Evil is only the result of the wrong use of what was intended for good, and what in its proper use yields only good to mankind. Every force in the universe or in society and every faculty of the individual has its beneficial uses. Men, through ignorance sometimes, sometimes through greed and maliciousness, wrongly use these beneficial forces, and evil follows. The heart of things is good. The purposes of God are good purposes. Nor can we conceive a better arrangement for a world. Through evil and ignorance the world climbs toward the good and the true. Evil has its uses, compensating in the long run for its injuries to men.

"An ignorant or malicious humanity, misusing beneficial forces to evil ends, is the only devil known to modern knowledge. There are devils enough, devils in homespun and rags, devils in dress suits and immaculate kids. There are hells enough—hells where children are damned, where justice is perverted. Evil abides. But we no longer fight horned and cloven-footed devils, but the evil and the ignorance in men. Slowly the shadows grow fainter, and over the world of human thought falls slowly but surely the dawn of God, the breaking day of a greater good."

HERO SPIRIT IN MODERN LIFE.

Dr. L. A. Crandall Finds the Martyr Motive Animating the Uncomplaining Burden Bearers of Today.

"Has the Heroic Spirit Become Extinct?" was the question and sermon theme of the Rev. Dr. L. A. Crandall yesterday morning at Oakland Music Hall, where Memorial Baptist congregation is worshiping during the building of its new church. Dr. Crandall said:

"In piping times of peace it is easy to imagine that bravery and dauntless courage are lost virtues. But when war thrusts its bloody front into the feasts of peace it is found that men are as quick to perform deeds of valor, to suffer, and to die, as have been any men at any time. The need reveals the man. This has been amply proved in our own recent national experience. Is it true, however, of the Christian community?

"One can be a Christian anywhere today without special hazard to life or limb. Because of this, does it follow that the heroic spirit has become extinct? Have we no men who, if the occasion should arise, would duplicate the bravery of those who counted all things as less that they might do God's work in the world? To believe this would be to count Christianity a failure, and to hold the kingdom which Jesus said should fill and control the earth decadent. Those who believe in the devil more than they do in God may hold such a faith, but for men who have trust in God and in his power to accomplish his purposes, such belief is impossible.

"Many Christians there are who are lazy, indifferent, ease-loving, selfish. Many others there are who are earnest, devoted, unselfish, abounding in self-sacrifice. The spirit of heroic self-abnegation finds constant illustration in their lives. What examples of patient, unselfish ministry in the home rise up before each one of us as we think on this theme. What numbers of men and women know each one of us bear heavy burdens uncomplainingly, meet adversity bravely, endure hardship with sweet spirit and sunny faces. Not all of the Christian heroes lived in the past."

MISSION WORK IN DIPLOMACY.

J. H. O. Smith Says It Is Needed in the World's Capitals as Well as in Its Jungles.

"Every statesman must study missions as affecting the world's diplomacy and Christian ideals, which are rapidly occupying the thought of the race," said the Rev. J. H. O. Smith yesterday at Union Christian Church. His sermon was on "Some Things Christ Would Teach the Nations." He said further:

"In the great commission, as recorded by Matthew, Christ said not 'Go shoot' or 'Go rob,' but 'Go teach, make disciples of all the nations.' Christ would teach the nations that humanity is sacred whether savage or civilized. The nation which depends on the power of its ideas for its growth shows the highest confidence in its institutions and its destiny.

"If Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are accepted as open doors of opportunity through which our love and good will can go to the world, then every Christian is an expansionist; but if these are to be the open gates through which our conquering heroes bring home their plunder, then it was doomsday when they were opened. It is the glory of Christ that he makes unworthy men and peoples fit to survive; it is the shame of so many nations that none is considered fit to survive who cannot hold a gun or drive a shrewd bargain. The missionary has work to do in the capitals of the world as well as in the jungles of India and the islands of the sea."

SERMON BY F. E. DEWHURST.

University Congregational's New Pastor Occupies His Pulpit for the First Time.

The Rev. Frederick E. Dewhurst, the new pastor of the University Congregational Church, preached his first sermon as pastor to his congregation yesterday morning. He comes to his new charge from Plymouth Congregational Church at Indianapolis, Ind., where he closed a service of eight years on Jan. 14. His sermon theme was: "The Two Commandments of Christ."

"Jesus confirms the permanence of the religious instinct and need," he said. "He plants himself on what has strikingly been called the everlasting reality of religion. 'Thou shalt love God with thy whole heart, soul, and mind.' And then at once, lest any hearer translate this into a sanction of the old, isolated piety which conceives the worship of God to be a special function of life, he adds: 'The second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"Now this, it appears to me, is the law of modern history, the yet unfulfilled law of universal history. It is not yet interpreted in the statutes of our daily living. But here is the constitutional charter of all possible development and growth."

CRITICISES MEN OF CHICAGO.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones Speaks Pointedly of What He Calls Their Narrowness and Indulgence.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones yesterday at All Souls' Church preached on "The Men" and said he was speaking to the men of Chicago in particular. He vindicated them from charges of unspirituality and essential lack of refinement as compared with women, but accused them of narrowness, indulgency, and coarseness in speech and deed.

"There is no denying the fact, in the first place," he said, "that the men of Chicago are ever prone to narrowness, the exigencies of what they call 'business,' the absorbing concentration necessary to attain that something they call 'success.'

"The next accusation that can be thrown up against the men of today in a special sense is that of physical indulgence, the cultivation and the gratification of bodily comfort. I think it true that the male is getting to be the luxurious sex in the human family.

"Aside from its economic and physiological significance, what is the spiritual effect of tobacco upon the men of Chicago? What the pipe and the cigar do for the body let the physician answer, but the moralist cannot be blind to the fact that they supplant for the time being at least moral enthusiasm and a hunger for ideas. The distance between the man who, watching the smoke of his cigar, throws out his cynical epithets and epigrams in derision of Browning and Emerson, and the poor Chinaman lying with glazed eyes on the shelf of the opium joint, lost in the vague dream of some fume-tinted paradise, is a difference in degree and not in kind; both are traveling the same road of nerve collapse and mental indifference which is mistaken by the senses for nerve composure and mental serenity."

MANY HEAR DR. C. P. ANDERSON.

Bishop Coadjutor-Elect of the Diocese of Chicago Preaches at Church of the Transfiguration.

The Rev. Dr. C. P. Anderson, Bishop Coadjutor-elect of the Chicago diocese, preached last night at the Church of the Transfiguration. He explained in his short sermon that his appearance had nothing "official, semi-official, or quasi-official" in it and made no reference to himself. Dr. Delafield, the rector, had arranged for Dr. Anderson's appearance before the election for Bishop Coadjutor was held. Dr. Anderson's theme was: "Bear ye one another's burdens."

After the service the members of the congregation gathered about Dr. Anderson to welcome him as the Bishop Coadjutor.

"We cannot help expressing our satisfaction," said Dr. Delafield, "although Dr. Anderson is not yet consecrated and has not said he will accept the position. I believe he will be consecrated within two months."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SPEAKS

Quinn Chapel Is Crowded and Hundreds Fail of Admittance—Planned to Offset Attack Last July.

Booker T. Washington spoke at Quinn Chapel yesterday afternoon on the industrial development of the colored man in the United States. Fully 2,500 members of his race crowded the seats and aisles of the building to hear him, and 500 more were turned away for lack of room. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Men's Sunday club and was intended as a tribute to Mr. Washington and the school at Tuskegee, Ala. It was arranged as a result of an attack made on Mr. Washington at the Afro-American Council meeting held in Chicago last July. One hundred guests occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Washington confined his talk to the problems before the race in the North and the South, and defended the course of the school by asserting that the young colored men need skill in some branch of manual labor as well as education in order to make their way. He said in part:

"A number of us are engaged in a humble work. We are trying to uplift the colored race in the South. This tribute which you give us today will add new courage, faith, and strength to our efforts. I take it as indicative of a great degree of progress that so many young men gather in these meetings to study the serious things of life. There are some serious problems for our people of Chicago. We speak of the black belt of the South. There are two black belts in this city.

"The matter of employment is a serious one. When a colored boy wants an education the doors of the schools fly open, but when he leaves school and seeks work the doors of business houses remain closed. Therefore I claim that the colored boy should prepare himself to create a business for himself. The white man began this hundreds of years ago. The colored boy comes in contact with the white man at his weakest point. As a servant, he encounters him during his recreation, at the card table, and with his drinks. He strives to imitate him, and, as he does not get a chance to observe him in business, he follows the worst traits.

"We do not hold our own in the lines of employment we once filled. Do you see as many colored cooks in hotels as there were formerly? Once the colored boys blacked all the boots and now they are supplanted entirely by white boys, who work up from the little box to the 'parlor' and lay the foundation for a business. The one class of colored men who have held their own are the sleeping car porters. We must learn to put money in the bank. We must plant ourselves in the industries of life, and in the same proportion that we do we shall rise."

GREGORY ON TAXING CHURCHES.

In His Sermon Before the Chicago Liberal Society He Urges Assessing Such Property.

The Rev. T. B. Gregory's discourse before the Chicago Liberal society yesterday morning was on "Taxation of Church Property." He said:

"The great teacher is said to have declared that his kingdom was not of this world, and that it was the duty of his followers to lay up their treasures, not on earth but in heaven. Still history assures us that the disciples of the Master, ignoring the Master's injunction, placed the grand emphasis on earthly rather than on heavenly goods."

According to the latest census, he continued, the different sects in the United States owned property to the amount of $700,000,000, not including parsonages with their furnishings and grounds, nor monasteries, convents, schools, colleges, episcopal palaces, lands, etc., all of which are really church property and would bring the total value to over $1,000,000,000. In fifty-two municipalities of the Province of Quebec the taxable property amounts to $24,000,000, the church property to $12,800,000. In Chicago the value of Catholic Church property amounts to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

"All that property should be taxed just like the property of private individuals and corporations," the minister said. "It should be done in justice to the people in general; it should be done because the churches are money-making institutions; because by exempting church property the burden of taxation of the people is vastly increased, and finally, to uphold the principle of the supremacy of the state over the church, which always has been denied by the Catholic Church."

Humane Method of Breaking Colts.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Vast numbers of colts and steers are to be "broken" during the present winter and coming spring, and it makes my heart ache to think of the beating and prodding the poor brutes will have to suffer—most of it wholly avoidable if, instead of hitching them up at home and trying to make them pull there, they were driven a mile or two away to a neighbor's yard, and then geared to a moderate load and started on the return, when the poor things would be only too glad to draw while going back to the place where they have enjoyed years of freedom. "The mind that can look on suffering with indifference has lost its finest grace." GRANDT STAFFORD.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

COMMISSION URGES MERIT SYSTEM FOR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Warns Against Spanish Method of Political and Personal Appointments—Declares Young Men of United States Better Trained to Grapple with New Conditions than Those of England or Germany—Year's Progress Recited.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The sixteenth annual report of the Civil Service commission has been submitted to the President. The commission urges the application of the merit system in Cuba and the Philippines. It warns against the Spanish method of making appointments for political or personal reasons and declares the young men of the United States are better trained to grapple with new conditions than are the young men of England or Holland.

The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 classified positions and 107,000 unclassified positions; of the latter 71,007 are occupied by fourth-class postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the executive service in the District of Columbia and more than 162,000 distributed among the States and Territories. The expenditures for salaries for the entire service, classified and unclassified, are approximately $104,000,000 per annum.

During the year 283 different kinds of examinations were held. Of the positions classified 72 per cent are subject to examinations for which a good common school education is a sufficient training.

During the year 47,956 persons were examined for all branches of the service, an increase of 2,244 over last year. Of this number 35,688 passed and 12,274 failed. The nerve collapse and mental indifference which is mistaken by the senses for nerve composure and mental serenity."

Many Appointments Made.

The total number of appointments made during the year on certificates of the commission was 9,056, distributed as follows: Departmental service, 1,356; railway mail service, 726; Indian service, 216; customs service, 351; postoffice service, 2,278; government printing service, 245; and internal revenue service, 168. In addition, 3,724 appointments were made from different non-educational examinations to various branches of the service. Certificates were also issued for promotion, through examination, of 78 persons, for reinstatement of 768, for transfer of 506 from different positions, making 10,418 persons appointed, promoted, reinstated, and transferred upon certificates of the commission—the largest number in its history.

Reference is also made to the results of the commission's investigations, in which connection attention is called to extracts in the appendix to the report of debates in Congress at the time of the passage of the civil service law, as tending to show that it was the intention of Congress to prevent solicitations, either in person or in writing, of persons in the public service, and also to prevent members of either House of Congress and persons in the public service from soliciting other persons in the public service, either directly or indirectly.

The commission asks Congress for power to administer oaths and to compel the presence of witnesses.

Question of Pensions.

The commission for the first time discusses the question of providing a retirement fund for superannuated employés. It refers to the report of the joint commission of Congress in 1898, appointed to inquire into the organization of the executive departments in Washington, in which it was shown that of 17,073 employés 1,416 were 60 years of age or over, 288 70 years or over, and 40 80 years or over.

The last report of the Commissioner of Pensions is quoted wherein he recommends the establishment of a retirement fund by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of the employés in his bureau. The commission states that many years will elapse before any question will arise in regard to a retirement for appointees through its examinations, the average age of whom is only 28 years.

Gratifying progress is shown in the remarkably small per cent of removals now made from the classified service. Only 0.9 per cent of those appointed through the commission's examinations have been removed from the departmental service during the last sixteen years, or a little over seventenths of 1 per cent a year.

The commission contrasts the small per cent of removals from the classified service with the large per cent from the unclassified service, and makes this significant comment:

If the removals from the unclassified positions were made for the reasons counted incompetent it was a condemnation of the system under which they were appointed. On the other hand, if the removals were made for other reasons than unfitness the welfare of the service could not have been the basis for such action. . . . From the figures the conclusion must be drawn that either the persons brought in through examination are far more efficient than the others or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other cause than the good of the service.

Merit System in Colonies.

The commission dwells at length on the question of a merit system for the civil service of our colonial possessions. It urges that the Spanish method of making appointments for political or personal reasons without due regard to the qualifications of appointees, be avoided. Reference is made to the last report of the Secretary of War, in which he states:

Wherever it is necessary to employ Americans, except in the chief offices, a system of civil-service examination should be provided, under which requests from the Governor of Porto Rico for suitable persons to be appointed may be filled.

The commission also calls attention to the language used by the Philippine commission in its proclamation to the natives promising them an honest, economical, and efficient civil service, and states:

This promise made by the authorized agents of the United States cannot be fulfilled unless the practice, with its corrupting influences, of distributing appointments as personal favors or political rewards, through which Spain lost her colonies, is superseded by a well-administered merit system. The introduction of the patronage system into the government of the Philippines, after the condemnation of that system at home, cannot be accomplished without breaking faith with the Filipinos, who have been promised an honest, economical, and efficient government.

The commission repeats that the training given to young men in this country renders them better qualified to grapple with new conditions than the training received in England or Holland, which have been so successful in the government of colonies. In the administration of the government of our new possessions this government must compete with the management of private enterprises in securing and retaining the services of able men. This can only be done, as discovered by other countries, after long experience, by giving a tenure dependent on faithful and efficient service and not subject to political changes at home; by making the pay for such services commensurate with the importance of the positions and the dangers and inconveniences which they involve, and by encouraging promotions from the lower grades to the highest in the service.

The commission therefore strongly urges that no unnecessary delay should occur in bringing the great bulk of the civil positions in our insular territories within the provisions of civil service rules.

The commission recommends the extension of the classified service to the force in the library of Congress in order to secure its stability and calls attention to the repeated recommendations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the municipal service of the District of Columbia be put under the protection of the civil service law.

County Appropriations Are Fixed.

The Finance committee of the County board met yesterday and reached an agreement on the matter of the annual appropriations for the various institutions and departments. The totals are a slight increase over a year ago. The figures will be compiled by Controller Monaghan today.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Monday, Jan. 22.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India; Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia via New York, close at 2, 5, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. today.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. New York.

Direct mails for Ireland will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Oceanic.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 6, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m. today.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

For Hayti, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Venezuela, final close Wednesday, 4:30 p. m.

For Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Seattle, Wash., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 23, 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 29, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 4, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday, southerly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair Monday, increasing cloudiness Tuesday, high south to southwest winds.

Iowa and North Dakota—Fair Monday, increasing cloudiness in northern portions Tuesday, westerly winds.

Iowa and Nebraska—Fair Monday and Tuesday, westerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 21, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.04	56	70	34	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	30.24	20	22	N.	....	....	Clear
Alpena	29.92	38	40	W.	....	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.20	42	54	N.	....	....	Clear
Atlantic City	30.02	52	60	S.	....	....	Clear
Battleford	29.62	34	40	Calm	....	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.92	46	50	W.	....	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.18	34	34	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Calgary	29.48	42	50	W.	....	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.22	50	58	N.E.	....	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.20	46	48	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Chicago	30.14	38	42	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.26	44	48	S.	....	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.22	34	38	S.	....	....	Clear
Davenport	30.18	40	46	S.	....	....	Clear
Denver	30.14	44	46	S.	....	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.14	44	46	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Detroit	30.16	34	40	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Dodge	30.08	48	54	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.20	40	46	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Duluth	29.84	40	44	S.W.	....	....	Clear
El Paso	30.06	56	64	N.W.	....	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.84	36	42	Calm	....	....	Clear
Galveston	30.16	58	60	E.	....	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.10	38	40	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.98	36	38	S.	....	....	Fair
Havre	29.82	34	42	S.W.	....	....	Cloudy
Helena	30.04	36	40	W.	....	....	Fair
Huron	29.94	40	46	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.16	60	62	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Lander	30.22	34	36	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.18	54	58	N.E.	....	....	Clear
Marquette	29.74	34	44	S.W.	....	....	Fair
Memphis	30.20	52	60	N.E.	....	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.66	46	48	S.	....	....	Cloudy
Minnedosa	29.74	34	44	W.	....	....	Cloudy
Montgomery	30.20	54	60	S.	....	....	Clear
Nashville	30.26	44	48	N.E.	....	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.18	54	62	S.	....	....	Clear
New York City	30.30	30	34	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.28	46	52	N.	....	....	Clear
North Platte	30.12	40	54	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.06	56	64	S.E.	....	....	Cloudy
Omaha	30.02	46	50	S.	....	....	Clear
Oswego	30.34	22	22	S.E.	....	.02	Clear
Palestine	30.10	54	70	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.30	36	38	S.	....	.08	Clear
Philadelphia	30.22	38	42	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.22	38	....	....	....	Tr.	....
Pueblo	30.12	46	52	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.78	34	40	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.94	42	56	N.W.	....	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.22	46	52	S.E.	....	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.94	42	48	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.30	34	36	S.W.	....	Tr.	Cloudy
Ste. Marie	29.86	30	36	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	40	48	S.	....	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	48	54	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.14	54	60	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Washington	30.24	40	48	N.W.	....	....	Clear
White River	29.62	54	56	S.W.	....	....	Fair
Williston	29.84	34	42	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.70	36	42	S.W.	....	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Blake, Emmons W., 6; 4107 Bosworth-av.; Jan. 20.
Bode, Rev. H., 55; Presbyterian Hospital; Jan. 19.
Bukholz, Eugene, 44; 856 Lincoln-av.; Jan. 20.
Coney, James, 53; 970 W. 18th-st.; Jan. 20.
Durre, Mattea, 29; 125 Larrabee-st.; Jan. 18.
Erickson, Christian, 60; 92 Fowler-st.; Jan. 20.
Frank, Lena, 66; 84 Elizabeth Hospital; Jan. 19.
Galvin, Margaret, 60; 543 Washington-blvd.; Jan. 18.
Gnatz, Carl, 58; 886 14th-st.; Jan. 19.
King, John, 17; 730 49th-st.; Jan. 19.
Koehler, Albert, 60; Armour-st.; Jan. 17.
Line, Anna, 70; 585 W. Superior-st.; Jan. 20.
Lardner, Mary, 62; 833 W. 14th-pl.; Jan. 19.
Moore, Mary, 48; 125 Larrabee-st.; Jan. 18.
Schultz, Dora, 19; 3216 Lowe-av.; Jan. 19.
Stewart, Mary, 85; 277 29th-st.; Jan. 18.
Smith, Margaret, 60; 543 Washington-blvd.; Jan. 20.
Steen, Matilda, 43; 327 Rush-st.; Jan. 20.
Skelly, D. C., 54; 1408 Harvard-st.; Jan. 20.
White, George L., 31; 2012 Dearborn-st.; Jan. 19.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. Marchand & Co., 516, 112 S. Clark. Tel. M. 1985.

Acetylene Gas (Acetogen).

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 237 Lake-st.

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DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
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Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

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MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

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3901—Geo. H. Taylor.
Cor. 31st—J. H. Hosey.
Cor. 33d—L. Frank.
Cor. 33d—C. E. Marshall.

SOUTH CHICAGO AVENUE.
6813—J. C. Johnson.

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147—Dr. H. A. Bischoff.
4189—Copelin & Co.

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Cor. Archer-av.—G. A. Wechler.
3200—P. M. Combes.
3747—Geo. McDonald.
3190—H. J. Holthoefer.

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740—R. A. C. Hoelzer.
825—W. Fry.
887—W. G. Krieter.
4800—N. J. Burr.

LAKE STREET.
527—John McLean.
Cor. Kedzie—W. L. Cor. Faulkner—T. Sill.
Cor. Leavitt—John H. Sullivan.
1074—A. Holroyd.
1271—Hensbel Bros.

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60—McKellikan & Oterres.
1100—Am. Dist. Tel. Co.
276—Dell & Co.
980—Pasaal & Co.
400—C. Whitefoord.
812—F. A. Thayer.
760—Brawley's Pharmacy.

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Cor. Halsted—Mary Foster.

JEFFERSON STREET.
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806—F. Winholt.
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360—C. F. Brown.
Cor. Ogden—R. Knowlton.

POLK STREET.
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1223—Max Schulz.

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429—E. S. Houts.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.
649—John J. Cahill.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET.
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439—F. S. Wilson.

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514—Chas. C. Thiel.
515—Chas. Behrens.
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Cor. Center-av.—A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin-st.—J. L. Campion.
Cor. Marshfield—R. M. Wilson.

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250—Halsted Pharmacy.

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296—Schroeder Bros.

WABANSIA AVENUE.
943—I. M. Scotts.

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551—Robert Vogelsang.
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Cor. Walton-pl.—F. Kurz.

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Cor. Webster—O. W. Arts.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE.
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Cor. Roscoe—F. Berger.

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FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN IN 55 acres, ripe for subdivision, nine miles from the Courthouse, at a price that should sell it at once to close estate.

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N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. I buy and sell NOW, RIGHT NOW.

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GOLD INVESTMENT INVESTMENTS. Investment in property at LA PORTE, Texas, will yield fortunes within a short time. LA PORTE is destined to be the greatest seaport on the Gulf of Mexico and one of the chief cities of the United States. LA PORTE'S deep water harbor is necessary to the largest producing section of America. First general sale at LA PORTE will occur Feb. 14th to 17th; low rates by Northern railroads for this event. For free maps, art book, and full particulars address AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 188 Madison-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

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NO COMMISSION; SPECIAL FUND OF $50,000 to loan in sums of $2,000 to $10,000 on improved real estate at very low rate of interest, without commission and with privilege of prepayment.

JOHN T. BODDIE, 140 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN on unimproved city property from 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security. HEAD & CONE, 100 Washington-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY— On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment. Prompt inspection.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST RATES. NORTHERN TRUST CO. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT ON city or suburban vacant or improved property, acres and farms; prepayment privileges. MADDUX, JOHNSTON & McCORMICK, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $700 to $1,700; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee. Select lot, SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on suburban real estate; quick service; proper titles guaranteed without delay. Western State Bank, n.w.cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 85 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; lowest rates; no attorney's fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN— We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly in all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

IS YOUR MORTGAGE ALL RIGHT? Is yours first? Second? Third? Does property warrant loan? Remember former failures. Call or address DEMPSTER, Room 511.

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES IN AMOUNTS less than $1,000 made on day of application. 1504 Unity Bldg.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

FUND OF $100,000 IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $80,000; also $2,000 to $5,000 to loan on good security. PATTERSON, 572 43d-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ACRE LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. D. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. GUZZMENSKI & CO., bankers, 72 Dearborn.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NORTHERN ILLINOIS improved farms at 5 per cent, from one to ten years. R. A. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—W. AUSTIN, OAK PARK, and other good suburbs. GILBERT & CO., 120 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. H. DUPEE & CALLAN, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved. W. L. BRENT & CO., 501 Schiller Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLAND & QUINN, 100 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $5,000, $4,500, $3,000, $1,200, and $1,500 to loan at 5¾ per cent. LYMAN & PUTNAM, 100 Washington-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PREpayment privileges on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 9% deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 34 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

OUR 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE best people of Chicago speaks for itself; we loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. TOM MORGAN, Telephone Main 851 Ashland.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 9%. Real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL MAN WILL loan deserving people money without security; no mortgage; easy payments; confidential. Address E 812, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

WANTED — PRIVATE PARTY TO MAKE loans on dividend payable stocks not listed. Address F 80, Tribune office.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO CITY SCHOOL teachers. R. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN SEVERAL PAYMENTS. The Adams Express Bldg., 7th floor, 72 Dearborn-st.

I LOAN PRIVATELY AND CONFIDENTIALLY on warehouse receipts, collaterals, and to high grade salaried people. Address J 735, Tribune.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,

$100 for $5. Room 75, Hartford Building. $50 for $2.50. 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$10 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money this day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.

West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg., Room 12.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LAWFUL POSSIBLE RATES. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY WITH MONEY, LOAN THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

L. G. HOPKINS, 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 204, [CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.] LAKE-VIEW BRANCH OFFICE, 3147 CLYBOURN-AV. [UP-STAIRS.] PERSONS RESIDING ON NORTH SIDE SHOULD CALL AT OUR LAKE VIEW OFFICE. IT IS OPEN 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE. 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st

WEST SIDE OFFICE. 567 W. Madison-st., Room 3.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS—

Englewood, Woodlawn, Auburn Park, etc. I make a specialty of loans on the South Side. Am a resident and loaning my own money at a low rate of interest. Loans can be paid up at any time. Everything strictly confidential. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528 and 530 W. 63d-st.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

124 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504, FIFTH FLOOR PORT DEARBORN BUILDING. 901 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD. 2015 AND 2215 COMMERCIAL-AV. ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

TAKE NOTICE.

I loan on everything that all the others do. Just try me and see if I do not treat you better than they ever knew. Remember, your papers free if you present these lines to me. S. RICHARDSON, 141 La Salle-st., Room 9, Otis Block.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, go call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT very reasonable rates. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 408.

MINES AND MINING.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN A FIRST CLASS enterprise. The International Exploration and Development Company offers for sale at 50 cents a share 250,000 shares of preferred coupon stock bearing a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. Dividend guaranteed and paid by the Lowdon National Bank of El Paso, Tex., semi-annually on the 1st day of July and January, for five years, making 10 per cent on the money invested, with accumulative dividends to follow. Remittances for stock can be made through the Lowdon National Bank of El Paso or to the company direct. Send for prospectus and further information to the company. INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., 14 Bronson Block, El Paso, Texas.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26. Hours 9 to 6.—Sundays, 10 to 2. CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER. JOHN F. BIGELOW. Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken. Skill, operation, pain, or danger.

NO CURE Private accommodations for ladies who prefer needing our personal care, safe home before, during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA— Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is 79 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR. Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY, by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home provided for ladies remaining under my care. Letters receive my personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1870. Hours 9 to 12. Sundays, 10 to 1.

MRS. B. NATHAN, GRADUATE OF ROYAL University of Vienna and DOCTOR OF OBSTETRICAL SCIENCE, 29 years' experience in confinement cases; ladies before and during confinement with best care; terms reasonable; at my home, 461 Elizabeth-st., near W. Madison; consult with me before going elsewhere; advice and consultation free; will take two to work for room and board; ladies can be treated at own home; telephone 1246 Main.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 EAST MADISON-ST.—These specialists cure under guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, syphilis, blood poisoning, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, with symptoms of nervousness, debility, dreams, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. Consultation and consultation free. 10-4 p. m.; 6-8 p. m. Sundays 10-12 only.

196 STATE-ST., SUITES 306 AND 308, OPP. FAIR. MARGARET SIMMONS. Graduate of Northwestern University. Skillful treatment of all diseases of women; every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor; elegant accommodations provided in private cases. Telephone 951 Ashland.

STRICTLY PRIVATE MEDICAL SERVICES— Dr. Pozzi has left before and during confinement. Physician in attendance treats all female diseases. DENTAL CZARRA, 279 W. Adams-st., near Morgan. Telephone 951 Ashland.

CURE— DOCTOR MARG. SIMMONS. Women diseases, confinements, etc.; private Hospital; 279 W. Adams-st.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 403 N. CLARK-ST.—SANItarium for ladies in delicate condition and special cases.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for ladies; terms reasonable. 2309 Wabash-av.

DR. HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN. 2422 INDIANA-AV. HOURS, 9 TO 9.

MRS. DIETRICH, 208 S. HALSTED-ST., TAKES confinement cases; experienced physician.

DR. O. S. STEWART, 94 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 4. Sundays, 10 to 8.

MRS. CORNELIUS, 599 W. VAN BUREN-ST., near Ash.-blvd.; ladies expecting confinement.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—TEN BOXES OF CASCARETS FOR 9 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS.

The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rentals. New England upright, $125; Schaaf upright, $75; full-sized Knabe mahogany upright, $275; Ballingall upright, $75; Bauer upright, $125; Arion upright, $70; Chickering grand, $350; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; Chickering upright, $200; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $206; Baker upright, $160; fine Steinway square, in perfect order, $150; Marshall & Wendell upright, $80; Decker Bros. upright, very low; Stone square, $15; Bradbury upright, $110; used Steinway, parlor grand, Intrinsically good as new, $455; Leland mahogany upright, $150; two new Steinway uprights of discontinued style at a sacrifice; Fischer upright, $100; Steinway mahogany upright, almost new, at a bargain; large Knabe upright, $200; Steinway walnut upright, $350; large fancy case Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Chickering square, $100; Chase abandoned upright, $150; almost new Knabe upright, walnut case, very low; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very cheap; Huntington, cabs a tribe and many others.

Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on unpaid payments. Handsome square and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Also a special new upright piano in fancy case at $140, on easy payments.

This week is an especially favorable time to select an instrument.

Visitors are always welcome.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL JANUARY SALE OF a great variety of PIANOS and ORGANS, consisting of NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS [manufacturers' samples]. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS [slightly damaged in finish]. USED UPRIGHT PIANOS [some practically new], and all at prices that will show A SAVING FROM $50 to $100 from prices usually asked for instruments of like value.

Here is a partial list of the many bargains in USED UPRIGHT PIANOS:

1 Rogers	$ 75	1 Hale	$ 90
1 Estey	110	1 Lighte & Co.	135
1 Kimball	145	1 Lighte & Co.	145
1 Steinway concert grand			200

ANY ONE CAN HAVE AN ORGAN when we are selling those that have been used at $15, $20, and $25.

1 symphony [former price $175] $100
1 symphony [former price $200] 125
Self-playing organs [slightly used] ..... $60 to $80

EASY PAYMENTS ON ALL.

W. W. KIMBALL CO [Established 1857], 243-253 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS, WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS. ESTABLISHED 1873.

Good pianos, slightly used, low prices.

$100 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$146 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$100 buys Bradford upright piano.
$125 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$100 buys Tucker Bros. upright piano.
$125 buys Behning upright piano.
$20, $25, $45 each, good square pianos.
$15, $20, $35 each, good organs.

We sell on small monthly payments.

ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., cor. Union-st.

PIANOS. PIANOS PIANOS CLOSING OUT ENTIRE HOLIDAY STOCK. CLOSING OUT ENTIRE HOLIDAY STOCK.

EVERY PIANO A TEMPTING BARGAIN. EVERY PIANO A TEMPTING BARGAIN.

ODD STYLES AT YOUR OWN PRICES. ODD DAYS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

BUY TODAY AND SAVE $100
CALL TODAY AND SAVE $100

EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS. HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS. PIANOS P. J. Farley, Manager. PIANOS 396-341 Wabash-av. PIANOS

IT HAS NO SUPERIOR in anything. THE MANY-TONE " CROWN " PIANO. It has greater capacity and is more durable THAN ANY OTHER PIANO. Sold on easy terms.

PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE (single-tone), always for sale at a bargain. GEORGE P. BENT, Mfr., Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-Ave. Factory and salesrooms: 249 Washington-Boul.

CELEBRATED STORY & CLARK PIANOS— IDEAL PIANO FOR AMERICA. Unsurpassed in tone, quality, and durability. PRICES NOW DEFY COMPETITION. 1900 styles—H, $375; J, $425; B, $500; D, $700. RICHARD STORY, Manager. GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS. PRICES—$300, $350, $400. NEW EASTERN MADE UPRIGHT PIANOS. PRICES—$135, $145, $152. Second-hand upright pianos—$85, $95, $97, and up. Square pianos—$25, $35, $57, and up. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

BEFORE STOCK TAKING, WHICH OCCURS WITH US FEB. 1, WE SHALL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DISPOSE OF OUR LARGE SECOND-HAND STOCK OF PIANOS. PRICES THE LOWEST. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., MANUFACTURERS, 248 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— BAUR PIANOS— Beautiful new styles in UPRIGHTS and GRANDS.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—Adam Schaaf upright, $140; Gabler upr., $150; Kaiser upr., large, mahog. case, $160; Chickering, in excellent shape, $200. Any many others. 5 Otis Block.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few genuine bargains in slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO., 269 Wabash-av.

JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an EVERETT. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 206 to 208 Wabash-av.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$130 BUYS A FINE DECKER BROS. PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves; GOOD TONE; nice rosewood case; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano in storage; will sell at great sacrifice as I need money. Owner there until noon today. 4313 Cottage Grove-av.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, three pedals, 7 1-3 octaves; a rare bargain at $250. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

PIANO TUNING, $1.50; REPAIRING, POLISHing, and refinishing; 15 years' practical experience; satisfaction guaranteed. WM. O'BRIEN, 599 12th-st.

$100 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; fine rosewood case; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$35 BUYS A SCHUMANN UPRIGHT PIANO; $175 buys a Knabe piano; fully guaranteed; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased

Why Endure Disagreeable Weather

At home, when California is reached by so quick a journey?

No ice, no snow, no chilling blasts; but sunshine, flowers and fruits, and outdoor diversions in soft inspiriting air.

The California Limited, Santa Fe Route, will take you there in 2¾ days from Chicago.

J. M. CONNELL, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 109 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

1,500 Turkish Rugs and Carpets AT AUCTION

Commencing TODAY (Monday), At 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

By order DAUCHIAN BROS., 878 Broadway, N. Y., we sell a magnificent collection

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Williams, Barker & Severn, 186 Wabash-av.

BRASS BEDS AND Iron Beds AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Iron Beds from $4.00 to $25.00. Brass Beds from $16.00 to $100, with large assortment at in-between prices to suit all purses.
Small expenses, small prices bring our GOOD FURNITURE within the reach of all. We do upholstering well.

SCHOLLE & CO., 222 Wabash-av. Bet. Adams & Jackson.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER, 185 Dearborn-st.

Agents wanted.

RAILWAY GRADING AND MASONRY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17th, 1900.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned will be received at Pittsburg, Pa., until noon, Tuesday, January 30th, 1900, for grading about two (2) miles for second track and sidings at Bedford, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Profile, specifications, form of contract, etc., can be seen at Pittsburg on and after January 22d. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $2,000, drawn to order of the Pennsylvania Company, conditioned that the bidder enter into contract to execute work as per specifications, if bid is accepted.

No bids will be considered excepting from parties regularly engaged in business, who will give satisfactory reference as to ability and responsibility.

All bids must be made on blanks furnished by the company and envelopes must be endorsed "Proposals for Grading on C. & P. Railroad."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

THOMAS RODD, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKINGS. — CHIEF Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Jan. 27, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 200,000 pairs light weight brown cotton stockings. The stockings must conform strictly to standard sample and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Stockings," and addressed to COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

Linens & Quilts at January Sale Prices for only 9 days more.

The difference between our prices upon these goods during January and our prices during the following months will be even much more marked this year than usual. This is due to the very decided advance in price of nearly all raw materials since our vast January Sale stocks were purchased.

These January Sales are therefore of much economical importance to every household, and should be patronized accordingly.

Table Linens, Kitchen Linens, Bed Linens, Towels and Toweling, Ready-Made Sheets and Cases, Sheeting, Underwear Muslins, Long Cloths, Cambrics, Mattress Covers, Marseilles and other Bed Quilts—all at much the lowest prices quoted anywhere.

2nd Floor, State-st.

Boys' Washable Wear.

"Cute" little Russian Blouse Suits, made to our special order, for youngsters of 2 to 5 years.

Pretty patterns in Linen, Pique and Galatea—at $2.75 up to $7.75.

Advance Sale of Boys' Washable Sailor Suits. You select from sample suits and the goods are delivered later in the season and charged for when delivered.

The selection of styles and patterns is better now than it will be when the stock arrives. The present prices will be the lowest of the season.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Imported White & Wash Goods.

Europe's choicest conceit. Our January showing is always the best of the year—and far in advance of any contemporaneous or later showing elsewhere.

The pretty, "summery" fabrics have the added charm of exclusiveness. Many of the daintiest patterns you will find in no other store, and many of them not here after a few weeks more of the present busy selling.

Flannels: The best variety and values to be found.

3d Floor, State St.

Dressing Sacques and Wrappers

Women's Dressing Sacques of a good quality of quilted Japanese silk at $5.95, $6.95, $7.45, up to **$12.75.**

Women's Wrappers, of quilted Japanese silk at $10.95, $14.75, up to **$25.00.**

Women's Colored Silk Waists, marked to close out at **$3.95** and **$5.00.**

Also a few Model Waists, slightly soiled, **reduced to half price,** and less, for quick selling.

2nd Floor, Annex.

Millinery Clearance.

Prices down to the very lowest point. Many extraordinary opportunities.

All Trimmed Hats at $5 and $10.

The remainder of our stock, including Imported Patterns, at these two prices. $10 to $18 Hats at $5; $18 to $25 Hats at $10.

All our Children's Trimmed Hats—pretty styles of our own design—reduced to one price, **$2.00**

All Ready-to-Wear Hats at $1, $2 and $3.

Hats worth up to $8—our entire stock, reduced to the three prices above.

Women's Fine Imported Felt Fedoras—the season's best shapes and shades—worth up to $3.75, at **$1.00**

Practically all Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments at **½ regular prices.**

Unlaundered Handkerchief Sale. Better values than ever.

Twice a year we hold these sales of good, *honest* Handkerchiefs, free from starch and anything that might interfere with correct judgment of their quality, marked at much lower prices than we (or others) could sell them for if laundered.

Each year the values are better than before and the sales grow in popularity proportionately.

Below we give *correct* comparative costs, laundered and unlaundered, of handkerchiefs in this sale.

Women's Handkerchiefs.

10c each, worth laundered 15c.
12½c each, worth laundered 18c.
18c each, worth laundered 25c.
20c each, worth laundered 30c.
25c each, worth laundered 40c.

Men's Handkerchiefs.

10c each, worth laundered 15c.
12½c each, worth laundered 20c.
15c each, worth laundered 25c.
18c each, worth laundered 35c.
25c each, worth laundered 50c.

Women's Embroidered Handkfs, worth, laundered, 18c to $1.25 each, at **12½c, 18c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and 85c each.**

Basement: Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs at **5c, 7c, 10c, 12½c, 18c and 25c each.** Soiled and Mussed Handkerchiefs at **3c, 5c, 7c and 10c each.**

January Underwear Bargains.

Our present prices cannot be duplicated later. The January Lingerie Sale was never of greater importance than in this year of advancing prices. Only our very early preparations make possible these extreme values. Next month the same dainty, well-made garments will cost you considerably more.

We quote sample prices on American goods only, but our exhibition of beautiful Parisian-made garments is second to none in America.

Women's Gowns.

Cambric, V neck, tucks and cluny insertion and edge, $1.00.

Muslin, round yoke of tucks and insertion, ruffle of embroidery over shoulders, $1.25.

Cambric, solid yoke of torchon insertion, torchon edge on neck and sleeves, $1.40.

100 dozen Gowns at 75c—embroidery trimmed muslin and cambric.

An unusually large assortment of "extra sizes" for tall and stout women.

Women's Skirts—

Umbrella style, fine embroidered ruffle and dust ruffle, $1.00.

Umbrella style, tucks and ruffle of open embroidery, $1.25.

Umbrella style, tucks, torchon insertion and edge, $1.50.

Women's Chemise—

Nainsook, round neck, one row torchon insertion and edge—beading and ribbon, 95c.

Cambric, val. edge, ruffle with val. edge on skirt, $1.15.

Nainsook, two rows fine torchon insertion and edge, beading and ribbon—ruffle on skirt, $1.25.

Women's Corset Covers—

Nainsook, two rows fine torchon insertion on bias—val. edge—French waist, 90c.

Nainsook, full front, two rows Point de Paris insertion, beading and ribbon at waist, $1.10.

Nainsook, full across bust with fine embroidery insertion, beading and embroidery edge, $1.25.

Women's Drawers—

Cambric, tucks and torchon insertion, ruffle with torchon lace edge, 75c.

Cambric, umbrella style, deep ruffle of embroidery, 95c.

Cambric, tucks and valenciennes insertion—valenciennes lace edge, $1.10.

1st Floor, State St.

Modish Dress Fabrics.

Seasonable and stylish materials only—nothing passe—everything desirable and direct from the looms to us.

Distinct sections devoted to Broadcloths, Venetians, Challies and fabrics in the present, very-much-in-demand cream, white and evening shades, for house and reception gowns. An excellent selection of weaves in all these beautiful fabrics, at

75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3 yard.

Basement: "Quality" and "price" are featured in this section, accounting for its popularity. We expect to make this an exceptional year.

52-inch Venetians—in eight colorings—**85c yard.**

1st Floor, State St.

French Valenciennes Laces.

Special bargains in edges and insertions.

These laces come in 12-yd. pieces and with most of them, the outer folds—about 2 yards in length—are slightly soiled. This sale comprises thousands of such pieces, last pieces and dropped patterns from our wholesale stocks. While these pieces are termed "soiled" the defects are hardly noticeable.

We have marked them at from ½ to ⅔ the regular selling prices.

25c and upwards per 12-yard Pieces.

3d Floor, State St.

Imported Gowns, New Tailor Suits, & Rainy-Day Skirts.

We have received from our Dressmaking Dept. (8th Floor) their Imported Model Gowns, made by the leading Parisian and American modistes, and we offer them today at about 30% to 50% less than the original prices, a few of which we quote, as follows:

One Gown that was $150.00, *reduced to* **$80.00**
One Gown that was $200.00, *reduced to* **$95.00**
One Gown that was $250.00, *reduced to* **$125.00**
One Gown that was $275.00, *reduced to* **$150.00**

Tailor-made Suits, with either tight-fitting or Eton jackets, made of mixed cheviot cloth, in several different shades, nicely finished with tailor stitching, taffeta silk lined throughout; skirt has new box plaited back; price for this month only **$16**

Double-breasted Eton Suits, made of a fine quality of Venetian cloth, with taffeta facing on revers, down front, and around bottom of jacket; suit finished with tailor stitching and lined throughout with a good quality of taffeta silk; black, blue, brown and castor; skirt has new box plaited back; price **$27.50**

Rainy-day Suits, with double-breasted Eton jacket, made of a fine quality of double-faced Oxford cheviot, tailor-finished throughout—price **$22.50**

Rainy-day Skirts, of fine quality double-faced material, with new box plaited back, tailor finished, Oxford and black—price—good values— **$16.50**

1st Floor, State St.

Extra Values in Silks.

Black Peau de Soie—the most desirable weaves in black silks; three lines, each particularly good value at its price—

$1, $1.25 and $1.50 yard.

Basement: 500 Waist Patterns of Fancy Silks—3, 3¼ and 3½ yards long; good styles and excellent qualities—remarkable values at

$2.50 per pattern.

Domestic Wash Goods. Basement.

An admirable stock of handsome fabrics, unequaled in any other retail store in America. American manufacturers need not be ashamed to compare their product, as represented here, with the daintiest productions of European mills. The assortment of patterns is immense.

Fine Cheviot and Madras Shirtings at **20c yard.**

Ginghams, Percales and Dimities in new and pretty patterns at 12 1-2c yard.

Standard Calicoes, black, gray and in two shades of blue—5c yard.

1st Floor, State St.

New Spring Ribbons.

An extremely early showing—prepared by special effort in the interest of those buying their summer gowns now. Ribbons will be very popular for trimmings this year, and our collection of pretty patterns, including many exclusive to us, is particularly good. The prices will not be lower later.

Double-faced satin, with brocaded velvet pansies, two-toned double-faced satin, satin and taffeta with dresden borders, hemstitched, satin, velvet & taffeta, Persian, satin and taffeta plaids, warp prints, plaids, brocades, checks, gauzes and wash ribbons.

Ribbons in the new pastel shades and soft finish.

Plain ribbons in every desirable style, width and color, in double-faced satin, satin and taffeta, satin and grosgrain, satin liberty, taffeta, and faille, etc.

1st Floor, Annex.

Special Glove Sale.

Several large shipments of Gloves from French factories, just received, will be disposed of at special sale prices.

These shipments comprise many thousands of Gloves that were left over on large orders where too many were made. Annually, or semi-annually, factory stocks are cleared up to make room for new orders.

We have priced them at such low figures as to make them the best glove bargains that will be offered in Chicago for a long time—**85c and $1.15.**

1st Floor, State St.

High-Grade Toilet Soap,

Put up by Ferd. Mulhens, Cologne.

3,600 boxes "Savon La Baronesse" Toilet Soaps, in Heliotrope, Rose, Peau D'Espagne, Lilac, Bois De Sandal and Violet odors, at **25c per Box of 3 Cakes.**

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Pictures, Etc. Third floor, Annex.

The unpleasant weather of the past week having retarded many from taking advantage of the special sale of odds and ends accumulated in the several sections on this floor, we announce a continuance of the same during this week and wish to impress upon our patrons that the unusual values which we offer at this time should not be lost sight of and that intending purchasers of Wedding Gifts, etc., will find this an advantageous opportunity to secure high-class goods at much under ordinary values.

China Section: An almost endless variety of goods which cannot fail to interest the housekeeper is laid out here. The following descriptions are inadequate and can only convey a slight idea of the bargains offered.

Table No. 1 contains—
After-dinner Coffee Cups & Saucers, Bread and Butter Plates, Salt Cellars, Salt Shakers, China Drinking Tumblers, Sauce Dishes, etc. **15c each**

Table No. 2 contains—
Sauce Dishes in various neat patterns and sizes, Plates in variety of designs, Bread and Milk Bowls, Cream Jugs. **25c each**

Table No. 3 contains—
Plates, a large variety, Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Fancy Ramequins, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Cream Jugs, Fancy Dishes. **35c each**

Table No. 4 contains—
A large assortment of Dinner, Lunch and Supper Plates, Bread and Milk Bowls, Pitchers, Tea Cups and Saucers, etc. **50c each**

Table No. 5 contains—
Richly Decorated Plates, in all sizes, Teapots, Teapot Stands, Fancy Oyster Bowls, Pitchers, a variety of sizes, Cracker Jars, Bread Plates, etc. **75c each**

Table No. 6 contains—
Fine Service Plates, Sardine Boxes, Teapots, Cracker Jars, Sugar and Cream Sets, Pitchers, etc. **$1.00 each**

Special sale of Bouillon Cups and Saucers, many dainty designs and pretty shapes, arranged on four separate tables, giving an unusually good selection at the following low prices:

Table No. 1..... .....50c each
Table No. 2..... .....75c each
Table No. 3..... .....$1.00 each
Table No. 4..... .....$1.50 each

Glassware: Special attractions:

Liquor Jugs, finely cut in ruby and green cased glass, at about half original prices.

Odd quantities of Water Goblets.
Odd quantities of Champagne Glasses.
Odd quantities of Claret Glasses.
Odd quantities of Sherry Glasses.
Odd quantities of Punch Cups.
Odd quantities of Rhine Wine Glasses.
Odd Wine Decanters.

Cut Glass Cigar Jars, with sterling silver covers, at less than half original price—$3.

In addition to the above we have transferred from our wholesale house a number of fine pieces of rich Cut Glass, in Bowls, Dishes, etc., which are marked at prices much under the usual ones, and give an exceptional opportunity for investment.

1st Floor, State St.

Dress Linings.

Some exceptionally handsome patterns in those $1.75, 40-inch Silk Moreens will go for $1.25 yard.

Plaid-Wool Skirtings, very durable, worth $1.00, at 50c yd.
Broken line of Ribbon Cloths—the regular 30c article—for 15c yard.
Remnants—Our entire accumulation at half price.

2nd Floor, Annex.

Women's Fancy Work.

New lines of figured and plain Silks, in most desirable shades, for pillow covers, etc. We suggest an early inspection, as the lines will soon be broken.

Pleasing work for stormy days—Crocheted Afghans and Couch Covers in beautiful shadings.

New ideas in Crocheted Shawls and Capes.

Our new "American Beauty," "Dragon" and Indian Stamped Pillow Covers should be seen.

5th Floor, State St.

American Rugs.

Arlington Axminster Rugs—very soft in texture and rich in colors:

1 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft., $3.00.
2 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 6 in., $4.50.
3 ft. by 5 ft. 3 in., $7.50.
3 ft. by 6 ft., $8.50.
8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $35.
9 ft. by 12 ft., $40.00.

Wilton Rugs—A very complete line of the Bagdad and Selkirk Wilton Rugs in handsome Oriental designs and colorings, sizes and prices as follows:

3x 3 ft.,	$ 5.00	6x12 ft.,	$27.00
3x 5 ft. 3 in.,	$ 7.50	8 ft., 3 in. x10 ft. 6 in.,	$30.00
3x 6 ft.,	$ 8.50	8 ft., 3 in. x10 ft. 6 in.,	$30.00
3x 9 ft.,	$12.00	9x12 ft.,	$35.00
3x12 ft.,	$16.00	9 ft. x14 ft. 6 in.,	$45.00
3x15 ft.,	$20.00	11 ft. 3 in. x14 ft. 6 in.,	$60.00
6x 9 ft.,	$20.00		

Smyrna Rugs—A large stock of the standard Empress and Imperial qualities:

18x36 in.,	$ 1.25	7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft., 6 in.,	$22.50
21x46 in.,	$ 2.00	9x9 ft.,	$24.00
26x54 in.,	$ 2.50	9x12 ft.,	$25.00
30x60 in.,	$ 3.25	9x15 ft.,	$40.00
36x72 in.,	$ 4.50	10 ft. 6 in.x13 ft. 6 in.,	$42.50
4x 7 ft.,	$ 7.50	12x12 ft.,	$42.50
2 ft. 6 in. x9 ft.,	$ 6.25	12x15 ft.,	$51.50
3x 9 ft.,	$ 7.50	12x18 ft.,	$67.50
3x12 ft.,	$ 9.50	30 in. Rack,	$ 2.00
3x15 ft.,	$11.25	36 in. Rack,	$ 3.00
6x 6 ft.,	$11.25	5-4 Rack,	$ 4.75
5x 8 ft.,	$11.75		
6x 9 ft.,	$13.50		

4th Floor, State St.

Comforters—Special.

There is much difference in Comforters.

Those made of "bat" cotton are not so smooth and comfortable as the ones of one-sheet cotton—2x2 1-2 yds. in size.

We will sell the one-sheet kind—our own make—covered with the best grade of silkoline in newest designs—at **$1.85.** An equally good article cannot be bought elsewhere in Chicago at less than $2.50.

We have other Comforters—of our own make—all excellent values—at $1.65, $1.25 and 90c.

Italian Silk Slumber Robes—a large assortment of colors in Roman stripes—at $7.00.

500 Austrian Slumber Robes, new designs, at $1.45.